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ABSTRACT

Reflecting the changing role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), this 1975-76 annual report on the BIA's Juneau Area Office and its activities focuses upon the BIA resources, services, and technical assistance afforded Alaska Natives in the Juneau area. Highlights of Juneau Area Office Activities are presented in conjunction with the office's objectives for the following areas of concern: administration and tribal operations; contracting; Seattle Liaison Office and North Star III; planning and environmental analysis; land operations; realty; employment assistance; social services; roads; industrial development; forestry; housing; credit; education; facilities management. Additionally, this report presents data on the Anchorage, Nome, Bethel, Fairbanks, and Southeast Alaska agencies relative to: program classifications; population figures, municipal classifications, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act enrollments, Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) councils, and BIA schools for the cities, towns, and villages within the agency's jurisdiction. Designed to carry out the statutory and regulatory requirements of the Federal Government, the Administration Support Services are also described in terms of 1975-76 activities (personnel management; equal employment opportunity; safety management; property and supply; finance management; management research and evaluation; and budget analysis). (JC)

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RESOURCES

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TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

AVAILABLE
TO
ALASKA
NATIVES

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JUNEAU AREA ACTIVITIES
1975-76

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March 3, 1849

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUNEAU AREA
ACTIVITIES REPORT
1975-76

Department of the Interior
Thomas S. Kleppe, Secretary

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Morris Thompson, Commissioner

Juneau Area Office
Clarence Antioquia, Area Director

Grateful acknowledgement and thanks to BIA Agency and Area Office staffs for informational materials and photos submitted for JUNEAU AREA ACTIVITIES, 1975-76.

This report was prepared by Joan E. Fisher, BIA Information Specialist, and typed by Elizabeth Charles, BIA Typist.

April 1976

JUNEAU AREA ACTIVITIES 1975-76

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE

INTRODUCTION 2
JUNEAU AREA MAP 4
BIA ORGANIZATION 5
ANCHORAGE AGENCY DATA 6
BETHEL AGENCY DATA 8
FAIRBANKS AGENCY DATA 10
NOME AGENCY DATA 12
SOUTHEAST ALASKA AGENCY DATA 13

RESOURCES, SERVICES AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Administration and Tribal Operations 14
Contracting 20
Seattle Liaison Office and North Star III 25
Planning and Environmental Analysis 31
Land Operations 34
Realty 39
Employment Assistance 42
Social Services 46
Roads 48
Industrial Development 55
Forestry 59
Housing 64
Credit 71
Facilities Management 75
Education 81

SUPPORT SERVICES

Personnel Management 97
Equal Employment Opportunity 101
Safety Management 102
Property and Supply 103
Finance Management 105
Management Research and Evaluation 106
Budget Analysis 107

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
JUNEAU AREA DIRECTOR
CLARENCE ANTIOQUIA

Dear Reader:

This activity report has been prepared in an effort to define and describe the resources, services and technical assistance available from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Within Alaska, our services are extended to approximately 70,000 Native people whom we know as Aleuts, Eskimos and Indians,—the Indian groups being Tlingits, Haidas, Tsimpshians and Athabascans.

As the result of legislation enacted during 1975, the direction and role of the Bureau is changing from that of a service organization to that of a resource agency. The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act gives us the authority to contract with Native people to administer and operate the programs and services the BIA has traditionally offered. Last year precedent-setting contracts were written with various Alaska Native organizations to provide programs and services. It is now our responsibility as a resource agency to make technical assistance available by utilizing the expertise of our employees as consultants, advisors and specialists.

Basically, the mission of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is twofold, in that we act as advocate for Native people in matters of Trust responsiblity, and we offer essential services and programs to Native people where State and local governments do not or can not offer them at the present time. Our Trust responsibilities include real estate management of trust lands for Native owners and natural resource protection of reservation lands, allotments and restricted title Native lands. Other Trust activities include administration of tribal enrollments and assistance to tribal governments.

Services to Natives are comprised of education programs for children from pre-school age through scholarship grants for university students. Other services are available for employment assistance, housing improvement, road building and maintenance, facilities management and social services including general assistance and child welfare programs. Additionally, there are business services for credit and finance, economic analysis and planning, and natural resource development.

Many of our programs and services are people-oriented which gives us the added responsibility of promoting an understanding of the various Native cultures. Alaska Natives have a rich cultural heritage to be proud of, to guard and cherish. Native people still speak 22 distinct and unique Native languages. Their folkways, cultural diversity and different life styles are important, not only for self-esteem, but also for the enriching experiences and knowledge they have to share with the rest of society.

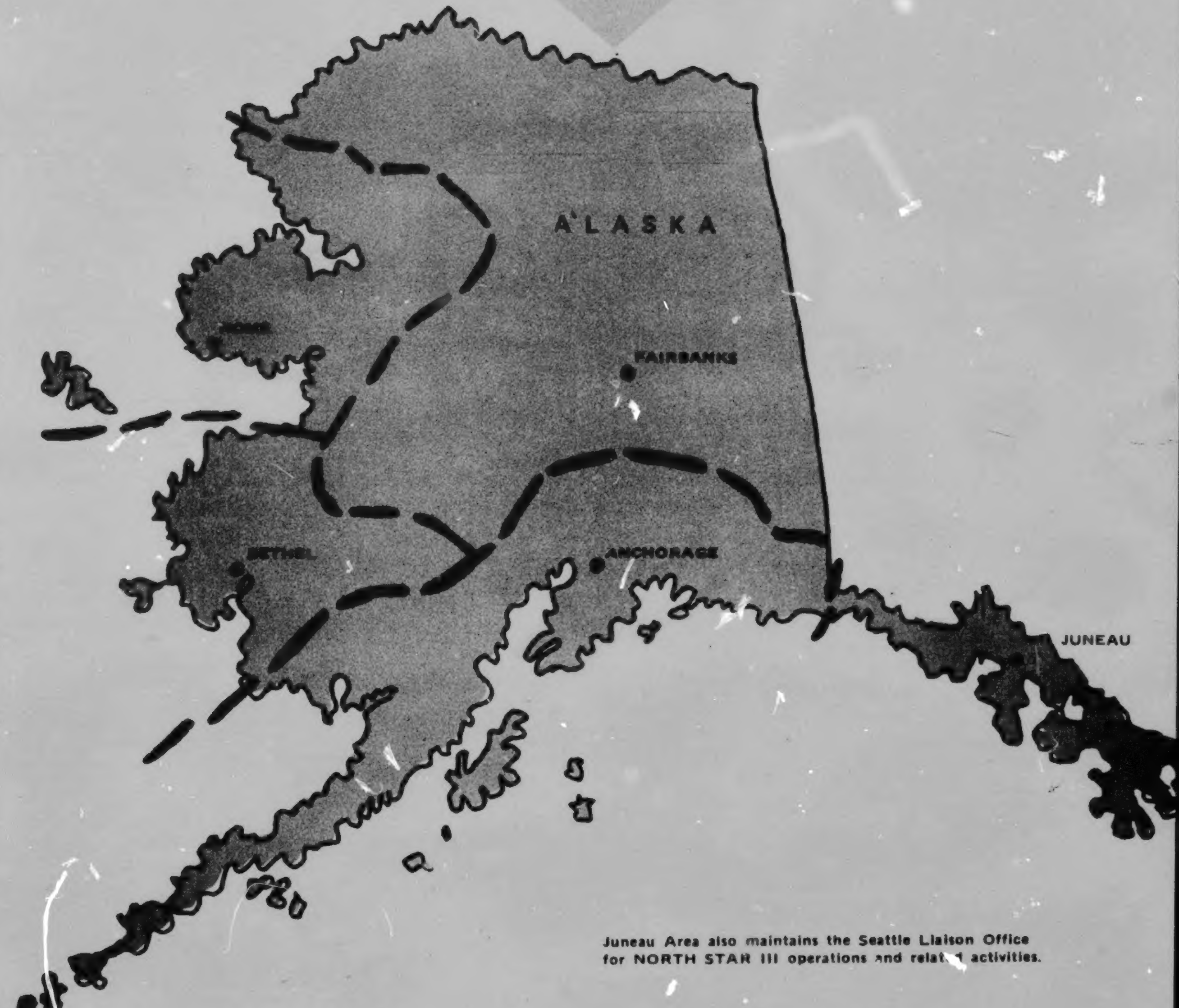
It is my sincerest hope that this report will help you better understand our mission and responsibility in relation to the people we serve.

Sincerely yours,

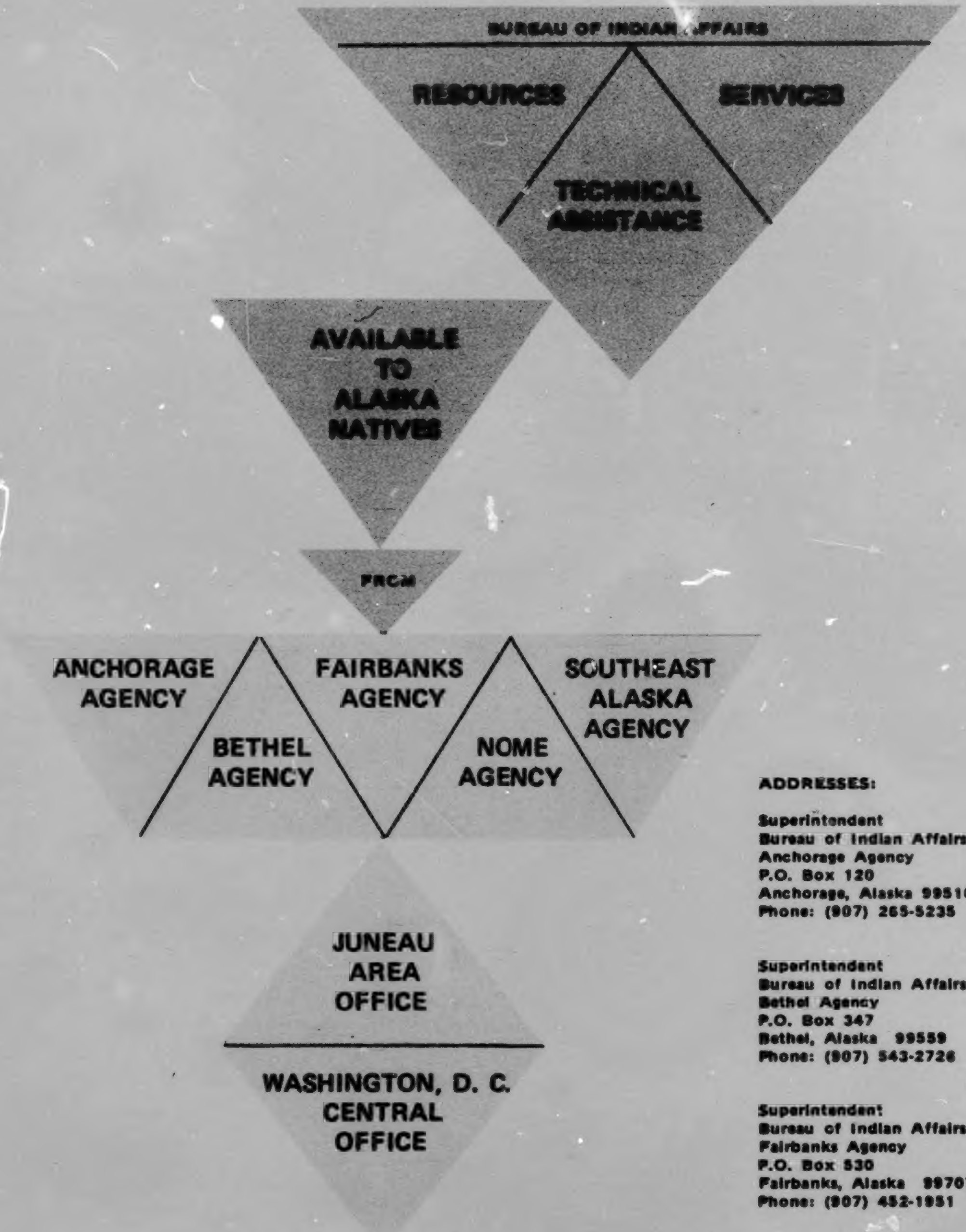
Clarence Antioquia
Area Director

ALASKA
Bureau of Indian Affairs
JUNEAU AREA

All of Alaska is designated JUNEAU AREA with headquarters in Juneau, Alaska. For administrative purposes the State is divided into five sub-regions termed AGENCIES, each with headquarters located in a city shown on the map.


ALASKA
NOME
FAIRBANKS
BETHEL
ANCHORAGE
JUNEAU

Juneau Area also maintains the Seattle Liaison Office for NORTH STAR III operations and related activities.


BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RESOURCES
SERVICES
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AVAILABLE TO ALASKA NATIVES
FROM
ANCHORAGE AGENCY
BETHEL AGENCY
FAIRBANKS AGENCY
NOME AGENCY
SOUTHEAST ALASKA AGENCY
JUNEAU AREA OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C. CENTRAL OFFICE

ADDRESSES:

Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Anchorage Agency
P.O. Box 120
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
Phone: (907) 265-5235

Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bethel Agency
P.O. Box 347
Bethel, Alaska 99559
Phone: (907) 543-2726

Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fairbanks Agency
P.O. Box 530
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
Phone: (907) 452-1951

Superintendent
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Nome Agency
P.O. Box 1108
Nome, Alaska 99762
Phone: (907) 443-2284

ADDRESSES:

Commissioner
Bureau of Indian Affairs
1951 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20245
Phone: (202) 343-5116

Area Director
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Juneau Area Office
P.O. Box 3-8000
Juneau, Alaska 99802
Phone: (907) 586-7177

Native Agency Director
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Southeast Alaska Agency
P.O. Box 1587
Juneau, Alaska 99802
Phone: (907) 586-7132

Superintendent Roy Peratrovich
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Anchorage Agency
P.O. Box 120
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
Phone: (907) 265-5235
Location: 1675 C Street, Kaloa Building

Programs: Administration, Tribal Operations, Education, Social Services, Employment Assistance, Housing, Realty, Credit

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CINA – BIA NATIVE SERVICES

BIA contract with Cook Inlet Native Association (CINA) for program services to eligible Alaska Natives and American Indians residing in the Cook Inlet Region.

Director of Native Services: Jeanmarie Larson
Cook Inlet Native Association
P.O. Box 515
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
Phone: (907) 278-4641
Location: 670 West Fireweed Lane

Programs: Social Services, Employment Assistance

◆ ◆ ◆

ANCHORAGE AGENCY DATA

Cities, Towns, Villages within Anchorage Agency Jurisdiction	Population (Data from FY '76 State Revenue Sharing or BIA Agency)	Municipal Classification	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Enrollment	Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council
Afognak		Village	398	
Aiatkalik		Village	28	
Akhiok	102	2nd	93	
Akutan	101	Village	106	
Aleknagik	227	2nd	231	
Alexander Creek		Village	37	
Anchorage	175,697	Home Rule	2,919	
Anton Larsen Bay		Village	32	
Atka	88	Village	144	IRA
Attu		Village	11	
Ayakulik		Village	27	
Belkofsky	59	Village	33	
Bells Flats		Village	27	
Caswell		Village	35	
Chenega		Village	68	IRA

Cities, Towns, Villages within Anchorage Agency Jurisdiction	Population (Data from FY '76 State Revenue Sharing or BIA Agency)	Municipal Classification	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Enrollment	Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council
Chickaloon		Village	42	
Chignik	83	Village	284	
Chignik Lagoon		Village	102	
Chignik Lake	117	Village	104	
Chistochina	33	Village	32	
Chitina	38	Village	237	
Clark's Point	58	2nd	111	
Copper Center	206	Village	257	
Cordova	2,406	Home Rule	271	
Dillingham	1,025	1st	925	
Eagle River		Village	32	
Egegik	148	Village	165	
Eklutna	25	Village	126	
Ekuk	51	Village	39	
Ekwok	103	2nd	112	
English Bay		Village	71	
Eyak		Village	326	
False Pass	62	Village	66	
Gakona	88	Village	35	
Gulkana	53	Village	106	
Homer	1,538	1st	52	
Igiugig	36	Village	37	
Iliamna	59	Village	75	
Ivanof Bay	48	Village	47	
Kaguyak	59	Village	54	
Karluk	98	Village	186	IRA
Kasilof	71	Village	44	
Kenai	5,161	Home Rule	480	
King Cove	359	1st	342	
Kodiak	3,923	Home Rule	520	
Kolignanek	142	Village	131	
Knik		Village	28	
Larsen Bay	111	2nd	203	
Levelock	74	Village	100	
Litnik		Village	37	
Manokotak	230	2nd	226	
Mentasta Lake	68	Village	97	
Montana Creek	33	Village	45	
Naknek	178	Village	293	
Nelson Lagoon	43	Village	54	
Newhalen	89	2nd	74	
New Stuyahok	230	2nd	225	
Nikolski	57	Village	74	IRA
Ninilchik	216	Village	207	
Nondalton	226	2nd	257	
Old Harbor	327	2nd	334	
Ouzinki	173	2nd	334	
Palmer	1,549	Home Rule	97	
Pauloff Harbor (Sanak)	26	Village	26	
Pedro Bay	65	Village	104	
Perryville	94	Village	130	IRA
Pilot Point	68	Village	143	
Point Possession		Village	36	
Port Graham	107	Village	190	
Port Heiden	66	2nd	70	
Port Lions	227	2nd	114	
Port Williams		Village	44	
Portage Creek		Village	78	
Saint Paul	486	2nd	540	IRA
Sand Point	509	2nd	401	
Savonoski		Village	8	
Salamatof		Village	129	
Seldovia	612	1st	255	
Seward	1,823	Home Rule	339	
Slana		Village	22	
South Naknek	154	Village	180	
Squaw Harbor	65	Village	11	
Tatitlek		Village	215	IRA
Tazlina		Village	116	
Togiak	419	2nd	399	
Twin Hills		Village	61	
Tyonek	232	Village	303	IRA
Uganik		Village	31	
Ugashik		Village	31	
Unalaska	510	1st	269	
Unga		Village	53	
Uyak		Village	34	
Valdez	6,670	Home Rule	102	
Woody Island		Village	295	

BETHEL AGENCY

Superintendent Peter P. Three Stars
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Bethel Agency
P.O. Box 347
Bethel, Alaska 99559
Phone: (907) 543-2726

Programs: Administration, Education, Library/Media Center, Bilingual Center, Employment Assistance, Housing, Facilities Management, Land Operations, Realty, Tribal Operations

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BETHEL AGENCY DATA

Cities, Towns, Villages, within Bethel Agency Jurisdiction	Population (Data from FY '76 State Revenue Sharing or BIA Agency)	Municipal Classification	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Enrollment	Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council	Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools
Akiachak	331	2nd	332	IRA	K — 8
Akiak	186	2nd	211	IRA	1 — 8
Alakanuk	512	2nd	467		1 — 8
Andreafski	84	Village	84		
Aniak	275	2nd	249		
Atmautluak	113	Village	119		
Bethel	2,921	2nd	1,725		
Bill Moore Slough	42	Village	46		
Chauthbaluk (Russian Mission Kusko)	130	2nd	115		
Chefornak	182	2nd	162		1 — 8
Chevak	447	2nd	422		1 — 8
Chuloonawik	27	Village	27		
Crooked Creek	135	Village	128		
Eek	195	2nd	200		1 — 8
Emmonak	545	2nd	476		K — 8
Georgetown	45	Village	45		
Goodnews Bay (Mumtrack)	228	2nd	224		1 — 8
Hamilton	35	Village	35		
Hooper Bay	623	2nd	623		K — 9
Kalskag	159	Village	159		1 — 8
Kasigluk	309	Village	309		1 — 8
Kipnuk	387	Village	360		K — 8
Kongiganak	219	Village	248		
Kotlik	250	2nd	220		K — 8
Kwethluk	495	2nd	450	IRA	K — 8
Kwigillingok	192	Village	229	IRA	1 — 8
Lime Village	49	Village	26		
Lower Kalskag	168	2nd	175		1 — 8
Marshall	214	Village	215		
Mekoryuk	306	2nd	305	IRA	1 — 8
Mountain Village	488	2nd	488		K — 8
Napaimute	43	Village	47		
Napakiak	279	2nd	255	IRA	K — 8
Napaskiak	225	2nd	220		1 — 8
Newtok	152	Village	126		1 — 8
Nightmute	134	2nd	99		1 — 8
Nunapitchuk	325	Village	325	IRA	1 — 9

Cities, Towns, Villages within Bethel Agency Jurisdiction	Population (Data from FY '76 State Revenue Sharing or BIA Agency)	Municipal Classification	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Enrollment	Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council	Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools
Ohogomute	22	Village	22		
Oscarville	65	Village	53		1 — 8
Paimute	22	Village	22		
Pilot Station	322	2nd	321		K — 8
Pitka's Point	89	Village	89		
Platinum	70	2nd	68		
Quinhagak	346	2nd	346		1 — 8
Umkumiut	27	Village	27		
Red Devil	85	Village	35		
Russian Mission (Yukon)	135	2nd	128		
Scammon Bay	192	2nd	140		1 — 8
Sheldon Point	136	2nd	131		1 — 8
Sleetmute	150	Village	163		
Saint Mary's	297	Village	297		
Toksook Bay	317	2nd	281		1 — 8
Tuluksak	202	2nd	183	IRA	1 — 8
Tuntutuliak	224	Village	211		1 — 8
Tununak	291	2nd	295	IRA	1 — 8

FAIRBANKS AGENCY

Superintendent Frederick P. Baker
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Fairbanks, Agency
P.O. Box 530
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
Phone: (907) 452-1951
Location: Arctic Bowl Building

Programs: Administration, Tribal Operations, Education, Social Services, Employment Assistance, Facilities Management, Realty, Credit

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TCC – BIA NATIVE SERVICES

BIA contract with Tanana Chiefs Conference (TCC) for program services to eligible Alaska Natives and American Indians residing in TCC region.

Director of Native Services:
Thomas Richards, Jr.
Doyon Building
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone: (907) 452-8251
Location: 1st & Hall Street

Programs: Housing, Credit, Employment Assistance, Social Services (excluding city of Fairbanks), Tribal Operations

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FNA – BIA NATIVE SERVICES

BIA contract with Fairbanks Native Association (FNA) for Social Service Program serving city of Fairbanks.
FNA Executive Director: Lucy Carlo

Supervisor of Social Services:
Theresa Peoples
Fairbanks Native Association
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701
Phone: (907) 452-1648
Location: 102 Lacey Street

Program: Social Services

Cities, Towns, Villages within Fairbanks Agency Jurisdiction	Population (Data from FY '76 State Revenue Sharing or BIA Agency)	Municipal Classification	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Enrollment	Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council	Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools
Alatna		Village	30		
Allakaket	164	2nd	147		
Anaktuvuk Pass	135	2nd	132		
Anvik	87	2nd	129		
Arctic Village		Village	147		
Atkasook		Village	71		
Barrow	2,307	1st	2,029	IRA	
Beaver	101	Village	190		1 — 8
Bettles Field (Evansville)		Village	82		
Birch Creek (Fort Yukon)		Village	52		
Cantwell	62	Village	72		
Canyon Village		Village	19		
Chalkyitsik	130	Village	90		
Circle	15	Village	101		
Dot Lake	42	Village	45		
Eagle	172	2nd	130		
Fairbanks	30,462	Home Rule	913		
Fort Yukon	637	2nd	734	IRA	
Galena	631	1st	344		
Grayling	167	2nd	178		1 — 8
Healy Lake	79	Village	27		
Holy Cross	212	2nd	422		
Hughes	98	2nd	38		
Huslia	207	2nd	225		
Kaktovik	136	2nd	112		
Kaltag	240	2nd	250		
Koyukuk	124	2nd	163		
Manley Hot Springs	34	Village	42		
McGrath	296	2nd	176		
Medfra		Village	8		
Minchumina Lake		Village	7		
Minto	168	Village	288	IRA	
Nenana	486	1st	451		
Nikolai	120	2nd	93		
Nooiksut		Village	212		
North Pole	461	Home Rule	9		
Northway	40	Village	208		
Nulato	330	2nd	392		
Point Hope*	384	2nd	498	IRA	
Point Lay		Village	89	IRA	
Rampart	36	Village	173		
Ruby	155	2nd	289		
Shageluk	169	2nd	186	IRA	1 — 8
Stevens Village	74	Village	166	IRA	
Takotna		Village	38		
Tanacross	84	Village	167	IRA	
Tanana	447	2nd	590	IRA	
Telida		Village	25		
Tetlin	114	Village	125	IRA	1 — 8
Venetie		Village	156	IRA	1 — 8
Wainwright	341	2nd	369		

* Point Hope is listed twice. In Fairbanks Agency because all other Arctic Slope Regional Corporations villages are in this Agency; in Nome Agency for BIA services, as well as for transportation and communication services.

NOME AGENCY

Superintendent Gary T. Longley, Sr.
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Nome Agency
P.O. Box 1108
Nome, Alaska 99762
Phone: (907) 443-2284
Location: Federal Building

Programs: **Administration, Tribal Operations, Education, Social Services, Employment Assistance, Housing, Facilities Management, Realty**

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NOME AGENCY DATA

Cities, Towns Villages within Nome Agency Jurisdiction	Population (Data from FY '76 State Revenue Sharing or BIA Agency)	Municipal Classification	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Enrollment	Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council	Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools
Ambler	217	2nd	166		
Brevig Mission	120	2nd	135		1 — 8
Buckland	125	2nd	159	IRA	
Candle		Village	30		
Council		Village	66		
Deering	87	2nd	162	IRA	
Diomede (Inalik)	90	2nd	104	IRA	1 — 8
Elim	205	2nd	238	IRA	1 — 8
Gambell	412	2nd	427	IRA	K — 8
Golovin	118	2nd	171		1 — 8
Haycock		Village	21		
Kiana	314	2nd	341		K — 8
King Island		Village	205	IRA	
Kivalina	200	2nd	185	IRA	
Kobuk	61	2nd	63		
Kotzebue	2,431	2nd	1,976	IRA	K — 12
Koyuk	127	2nd	184	IRA	
Mary's Igloo		Village	109		
Noatak		Village	288	IRA	
Nome	2,585	1st	2,041	IRA	
Noorvik	527	2nd	485	IRA	
Northeast Cape		Village	2		
Point Hope	384	2nd	498	IRA	
Saint Michael	206	2nd	251	IRA	1 — 8
Savoonga	380	2nd	415	IRA	K — 9
Selawik	521	1st	478	IRA	
Shaktoolik	160	2nd	205	IRA	1 — 8
Shishmaref	309	2nd	310	IRA	
Shungnak	175	2nd	163	IRA	
Solomon		Village	37		
Stebbins	272	2nd	272	IRA	1 — 8
Teller	219	2nd	274		
Unalakleet	577	2nd	827	IRA	K — 8
Wales	134	2nd	167	IRA	
White Mountain	98	2nd	196	IRA	

SOUTHEAST ALASKA AGENCY

Native Agency Director
Joseph G. Wilson
Bureau of Indian Affairs
Southeast Alaska Agency
P.O. Box 1587
Juneau, Alaska 99802
Phone: (907) 586-7132
Location: Room 223, Federal Building

BIA contract with the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska for program services to eligible Alaska Natives and American Indians residing in Southeast Alaska.

Programs: **Administration, Tribal Operations, Higher Education Grants and Counseling, Social Services, Employment Assistance**

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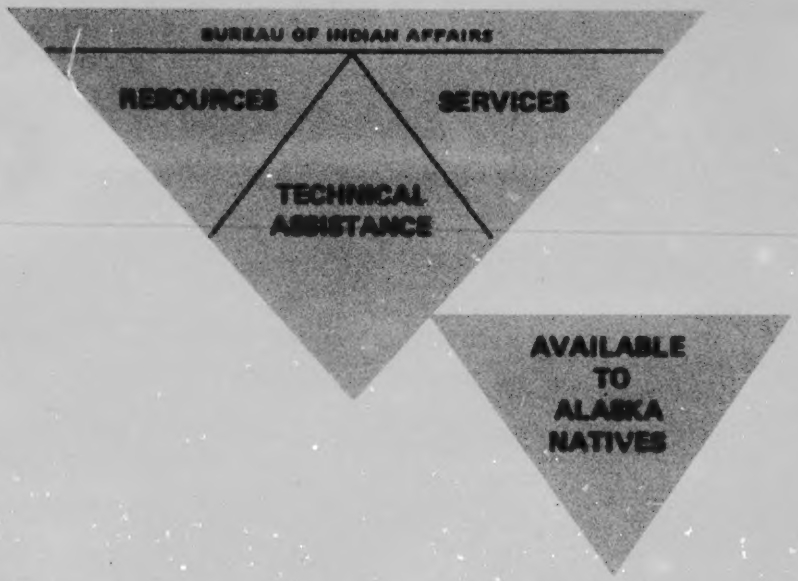
SOUTHEAST ALASKA AGENCY DATA

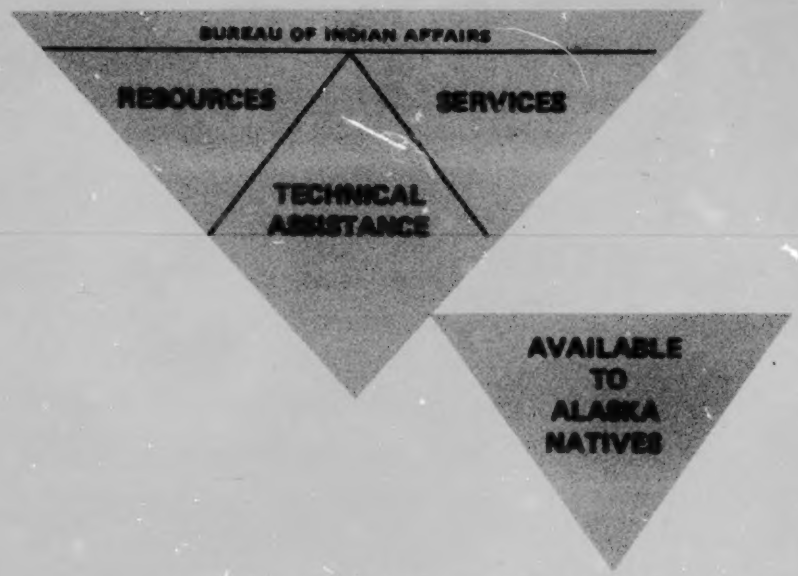
Cities, Towns, Villages within Southeast Agency Jurisdiction	Population (Data from FY '76 State Revenue Sharing or BIA Agency)	Municipal Classification	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Enrollment	Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council
Angoon	475	2nd	629	IRA
Craig	467	1st	320	IRA
Haines	1,366	1st	319	IRA
Hoonah	848	1st	867	IRA
Hydaburg	371	1st	564	IRA
Juneau	17,886	Home Rule	2,658	
Kake	679	1st	551	IRA
Kasaan		Village	121	IRA
Ketchikan	7,618	Home Rule	1,823	IRA
Klawock	281	1st	510	IRA
Klukwan *		Village	251	IRA
Pelican	169	1st	56	
Petersburg	2,126	Home Rule	424	IRA
Sitka-Mount Edgecumbe **	6,966	Home Rule	1,815	IRA
Saxman	272	2nd	198	IRA
Skagway	695	1st	15	
Tenakee	101	2nd	62	
Wrangell	3,152	Home Rule	739	IRA
Yakutat	348	1st	340	

* Klukwan has a BIA school, Grades 1—8, under the jurisdiction of Juneau Area Office.

** Mount Edgecumbe Boarding School is under jurisdiction of Juneau Area Office. All BIA Agencies recommend students for Edgecumbe's programs.


BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RESOURCES
SERVICES
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AVAILABLE TO ALASKA NATIVES

"At all times, we should keep in mind that the purpose and mission of our organization is to serve Native people and to take all appropriate actions to meet their needs."



> ***"The scope of administration activity must, of necessity, be guided by these concerns: Policy development, setting priorities for needed quality services, responsible fiscal management, and evaluation of service, program, and staff performance. It is incumbent upon us to determine program success, assess the need for redirection, and follow through with changes that are constructive and beneficial."***

ADMINISTRATION AND TRIBAL OPERATIONS

- Foster and encourage Native organizations to assume management and responsibility for BIA programs and services through the contracting process
- Support Native management with technical assistance and resources available from BIA
- Implement Bureau programs and policies for benefit of Native communities
- Meet with communities, corporations, special interest groups, employees, and students to promote a better understanding of Bureau programs and policies
- Acquaint village governing bodies with recent legislation effecting their future activities in relation to economy, government, education system and life style
- Advocate the needs and ideas of Alaska Natives as identified by them and relate those concerns to the appropriate governmental, corporate, legislative, or private entities
- Support effort by village government to utilize Federal, State and local programs for more and better services to the community
- Foster the economic development of Alaska Natives in agricultural, industrial, and other development activities
- Place as many Native people as possible in responsible positions
- Increase participation by Native people in Agency operations
- Provide administrative assistance to requesting Native organizations
- Provide administrative services to staff throughout Agency

ADMINISTRATION AND TRIBAL OPERATIONS

NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS ASSUME PROGRAM AND SERVICE RESPONSIBILITIES

The Indian Self-Determination Act has opened up a number of important avenues for Indians, as a determined minority, to make their voices heard and assume responsibilities for the operation of many programs which have previously been managed and administered by Federal agencies, such as BIA and Indian Health Service. It is now possible for an Indian tribe, organization, or entity to contract the management and operation of services. If the Native group feels they need technical assistance and expertise in organizing their programs, they may call on the Bureau for planning support, training of tribal employees, and the loan of Federal employees.

Prior to the passage of this act, the Bureau has been utilizing a "Buy Indian" contracting system which permits the Bureau to advertise for competitive bids on goods and services with Indian (or Native) companies or organizations. In other words, the Bureau has become a resource agency, contracting with Native groups to deliver the actual services with BIA organization acting as back-up. Presently, Juneau Area has major contracts with the Alaska Federation of Natives, Cook Inlet Native Association, Tanana Chiefs Conference, Tlingit and Haida Central Council, Fairbanks Native Association, and Barrow Utilities. Recently, requests from Bethel, Nome and Kotzebue organizations to discuss possible contracts have been received.

"The fact that we are contracting programs does not mean we are going out of business," states Area Director Clarence Antioquia, "as we are still accountable to the tax payers and Congress. And certainly it does not relieve us from our obligation to insure that Native people receive the best services possible, and finally, contracting does not diminish in any way our Trust responsibility to Native people."

On August 20, 1975, the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians, signed a contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs to assume responsibility and operation of all programs for Southeast Alaska Natives, except for the Bureau's trust obligations. Originally, the Central Council was formed to administer the $7.6 million Judgment Award for Lands Lost. This money is presently being invested by the government until the enrollment process for Tlingit and Haida Judgment funds has been completed. Along with its contract with BIA to manage Agency services, Central Council also administers a housing authority, a federally funded new housing construction project, and the Tlingit and Haida Credit Union.

Upon completion of contract negotiations between Central Council and BIA and in affixing his signature to the documents, Area Director Antioquia stated, "This is a significant and historic moment for Native people throughout Alaska–Indian people will now administer and maintain BIA programs. This contract is a progression from partial control of direction to total administration with all Agency personnel now being tribal employees. We in the Bureau are very pleased to see the Central Council take charge of program responsibilities; they have demonstrated the knowledge and expertise needed to carry on the services to Southeast Alaska Natives."

ADMINISTRATION AND TRIBAL OPERATIONS

INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION ACT

Final regulations to implement the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638) became effective on December 4, 1975.

Because this legislation is so important to Indian people, there was extensive consultation with the Indian/Native community in the development of regulations.

The Act was signed by President Ford January 4, 1975. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, together with the Indian Health Service, held more than 30 consultation sessions (April through June) with Indian groups throughout the country to discuss the Act and a draft of regulations. Recommendations made in these meetings were incorporated into draft regulations mailed to all tribal leaders and heads of Indian organizations in August. The published regulations and a paper describing the Bureau's philosophy and procedures for development of the regulations was mailed to these same leaders.

The first part of the Act gives Indian Tribes and Native organizations increased opportunities to govern their own affairs. It directs the Secretary of the Interior (and his delegates in the Bureau of Indian Affairs) to contract with the tribes or tribal organizations for the operation of reservation programs, upon request from the tribe.

This part also provides for grants to strengthen tribal governmental capabilities, waivers of Federal contracting requirements and the use of Federal employees in tribal programs under certain conditions.

The second part of the Act deals with assistance to non-Federal schools serving Indian students. It authorizes funding for construction of needed school facilities for public and tribally-operated schools and amends the Johnson-O'Malley Act of 1934. It stresses the role of the tribal governing bodies and local Native communities in the education of Native children.

Key staff people from Bureau of Indian Affairs offices participated in intensive training in preparation for the implementation of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. Training seminars focused on options and opportunities which the Act offers to Indian tribes and the use of the program tools provided by the Act. Participants in the seminars will be responsible for conducting local orientation and training sessions in their areas and agencies.

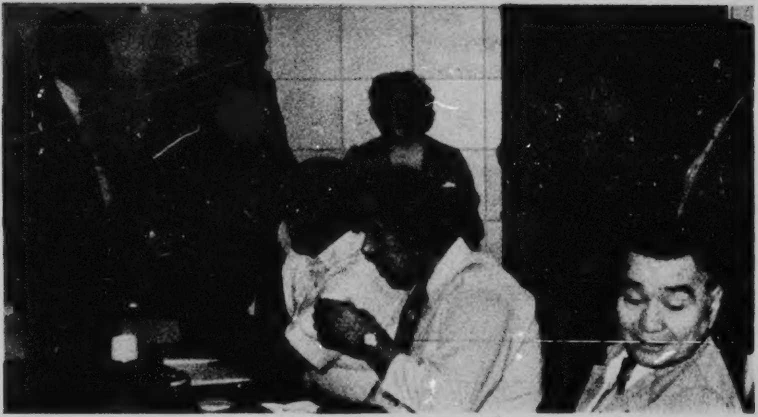
TWO ENROLLMENTS IN ALASKA

The Bureau is administering two enrollments in Alaska. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act enrollment encompasses all eligible Alaska Natives for benefits which include 40 million acres of land and nearly a billion dollars.

The Tlingit and Haida Judgment Award enrollment includes only those of Tlingit and/or Haida ancestry. Upon completion of the T & H enrollment they will receive a $7.6 million court-ordered Judgment Award for lands lost.

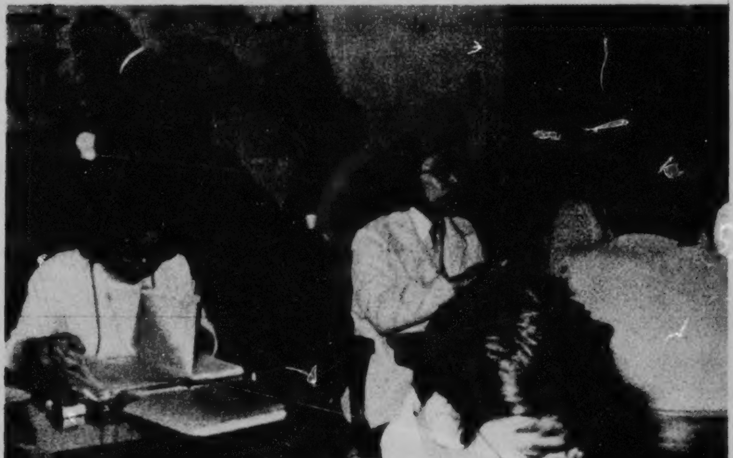
The Settlement Act enrollment total now stands at 78,513. The Tlingit and Haida enrollment presently totals 15,449.

ADMINISTRATION AND TRIBAL OPERATIONS



INDIAN SELF-DETERMINATION

With passage of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act in 1975, BIA Commissioner Morris Thompson said, "this Act marks the beginning of a new era in Federal-Indian relations." Participants at a seminar discuss options and opportunities available to Native entities through provisions of the Act.



ADMINISTRATION
AND
TRIBAL OPERATIONS

ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ROLLS REOPENED

Alaska Natives have been given a second opportunity to be enrolled under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Legislation (P.L. 94-204) enacted January 2, 1976, re-opens the rolls for one year for those persons who missed the original enrollment deadline of March 30, 1973.

Almost 2,000 persons submitted applications after enrollment had been closed. This new legislation makes it possible for them and other Alaska Natives to be enrolled and to receive benefits under the Act.

The Settlement Act which was signed into law by President Nixon on December 18, 1971, granted Alaska Natives 40 million acres of land and close to a billion dollars.

Persons enrolled under the new legislation will receive stock under the Settlement Act and a pro rata share of all future distributions.

Eligibility for enrollment now is the same as it was for the first enrollment. In general, this means that a person should be at least one quarter degree or more of Alaska Indian, Eskimo or Aleut blood—or a combination thereof—and living on December 18, 1971. Alaska Native children born after December 18, 1971, are not eligible for enrollment under the Act.

Persons seeking to enroll should write to Enrollment Coordinator, Pouch 7-1971, Anchorage, Alaska 99510. Application forms and instructions will be provided as soon as they are available.

Information or assistance can also be obtained by contacting any Bureau of Indian Affairs office or any of the Alaska Regional Corporations.

REGULATIONS FOR REMOVING PERSONS FROM ALASKA SETTLEMENT ROLL ARE PUBLISHED

Procedural rules for the disenrollment of persons erroneously included on the roll of persons eligible for benefits under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act have been published in the Federal Register.

A roll of eligible Alaska Natives was conditionally approved December 17, 1973, and legislation enacted January 2, 1976, reopened the enrollment process for another full year. The disenrollment regulations establish procedures for removing, with due process, persons not entitled to the benefits of the Act.

The rules provide time limits for contesting any enrollment. For persons on the conditionally approved roll of December 17, 1973, no contest may be initiated after July 31, 1977; for those enrolled under the January 2, 1976, legislation no contest may be initiated after January 2, 1978.

Disenrollment under the rules, will not retroactively affect land entitlement of any Alaska Native group or past fund distributions made under the Act.

ADMINISTRATION
AND
TRIBAL OPERATIONS

13TH REGION ESTABLISHED

Department of Interior and BIA officials met with Alaska Natives residing outside of Alaska in Seattle, during November 1975. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss matters pertaining to the establishment of the 13th Regional Corporation by Alaska Natives under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Alaska Natives of the "lower 48" states who choose to enroll in the 13th region will receive a pro-rata share of the approximately $1 billion cash settlement provided for in the Act. They will not share in the land selection of 40 million acres of federally owned land in Alaska awarded the Natives under the Act.

The 13th region was established following a U.S. District Court order by Judge Oliver Gasch in 1974.

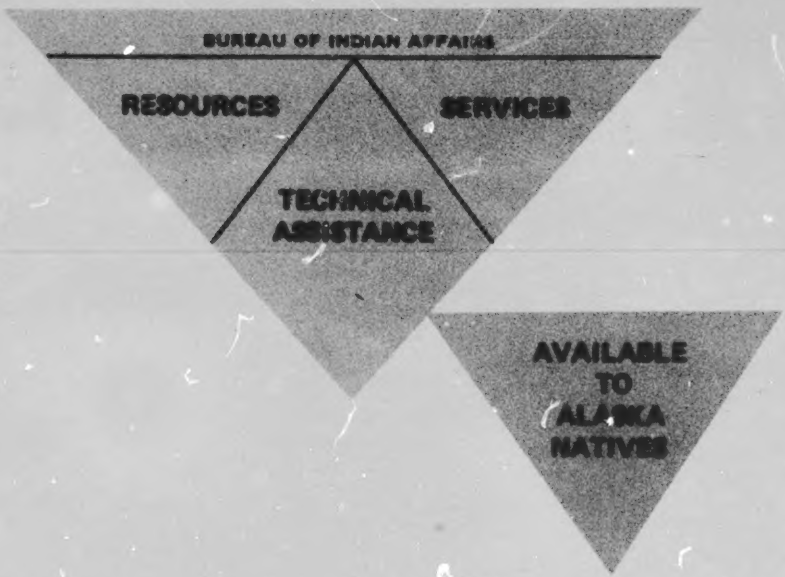
Invitations to the Seattle meeting were mailed to all non-resident enrollees, including 18 Native organizations. For purposes of legally incorporating the 13th Region the 18 organizations were invited to nominate five incorporators. Eight responded making a potential slate of 40. Since there were some duplications and one nominee was found ineligible, the slate stood at 24.

The incorporators were elected in a mail ballot of adult 13th region enrollees and certified by the Department on the basis of a tabulation of the 1,251 valid ballots cast by the 3,100 adult thirteenth region enrollees.

Following election the five corporators developed articles of incorporation and by-laws for submission and approval to the Secretary of Interior by January 1, 1976. Election of the board of directors was held in Salt Lake City, Utah on January 29, 1976, but the election was ruled invalid by Judge Oliver Gasch of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia. The election was not valid because a quorum had not been obtained for the Salt Lake meeting.

A new election will be scheduled in the near future. Funds cannot be disbursed from the Alaska Native Fund to the 13th Region until a board of directors is elected.

Records indicate that between 40 and 45% of non-resident Alaska Natives live in the Seattle area. Of the 18,000 Alaska Natives living outside of Alaska aproximately 7,000 maintain Alaska as their legal residence as they are temporarily out of State attending college or receiving technical training. Non-resident Natives total 11,301. Of this number 4,534 are presently enrolled in the 13th Region. However, all Natives, 18 and older of the 11,301 count will have an opportunity to vote again regarding their option to join the 13th.



"Through the contracting process Alaska Native people are demonstrating they can operate and maintain programs and services. This trend is having a considerable effect on Bureau policy and operation, causing a change in direction. BIA is moving from a service orientation to that of a resource agency with consultants, advisors and specialists available to give technical assistance to those concerned with Native affairs."

FROM

CONTRACTING

- Develop contracts for supplies and services needed to support various Agency and Area operations and programs to benefit Alaska Natives
- Utilize Native corporations, profit and non-profit, and Native owned businesses and facilities, through the contracting process, whenever possible, for professional and technical assistance, supplies and other services required
- Negotiate contracts for supplies, personal services, research and development, training and other services as needed to enhance the quality of programs when resources are not available within the Bureau organization
- Determine the method to be used for procurement, formal advertisement or negotiation
- Determine the scope of solicitation and insure that proper public notice is made
- Issue Invitation for Bids or Request for Proposals
- Open, tabulate, and evaluate bids or proposals
- Package and award contracts
- Monitor contracts for compliance
- Review invoice follow-up with BIA Finance office
- Issue change orders, modifications, amendments, resolution of disputes, and terminations

CONTRACTING

CONTRACTING OFFICE ORGANIZED

With the increase of programs and services being contracted to Native entities, a Branch of Contracting was organized in Juneau Area Office during 1975. During the Branch's first year of operations the staff of 14 participated in on-the-job training and attended workshops and seminars dealing with all phases of contracting processes. Along with negotiating and administrating "Buy Indian" contracts the Branch will become increasingly occupied with implementing the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act," passed in 1975.

The Juneau Area Contracting office serves as the chief resource for information, technical and other requested assistance regarding contracting, to Native groups, individuals and Bureau personnel throughout Alaska. Contract actions regarding procurement are governed by statutory and regulatory authorities of both a substantive and a procedural nature.

The more commonly used substantive authorities are the Snyder Act, Indian Self-Determination Act, Adult Vocational Training Services Act, Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Federal Highways Act. This type of authority is of primary concern to program people as special authority is necessary to spend funds for projects to be contracted.

The Federal Property and Administrative Services Act and Buy Indian Act are examples of procedural authorities of primary concern to contracting personnel, who have responsibilities for the legality of the complete contracting process. The Contracting Officer represents the government in the contract arrangements and is ultimately responsible for insuring that the government gets what it pays for.

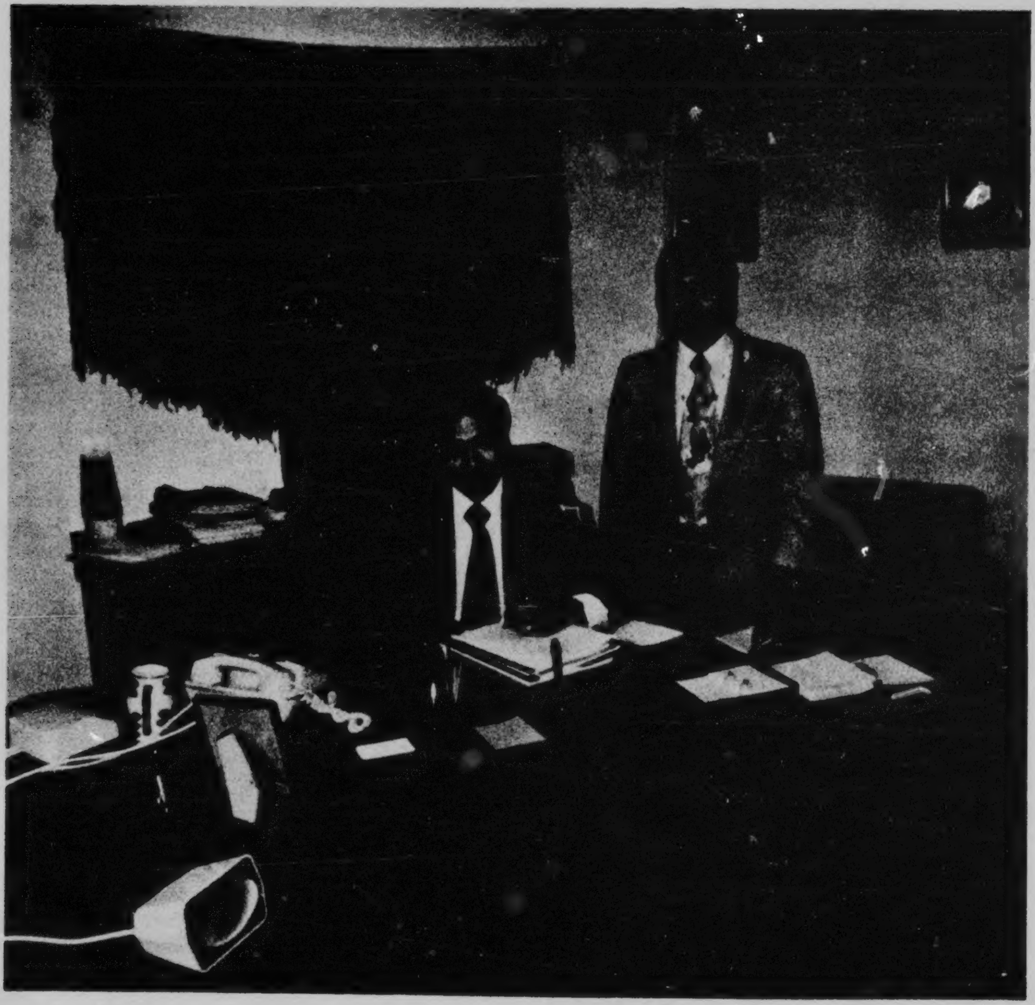
Various types of contracts are provided by Contracting such as service, supply, construction and architect/engineer types. Memoranda of agreement and cross-service agreements are also developed. Once the need is established by the program people and the determination made that open market purchase is preferable to force account handling, a requisition from the program branch initiates the contracting process.

General procedures which involve contracting personnel are determined by the method of contracting decided upon. In the case of advertised procurement, the procedure is to advertise nationally and/or locally, hold bid openings, evaluate and select the bid most advantageous to the Government, notify the Department of Interior and the Congressional delegation. This is followed by awarding the bid and signing the contract with a notice to the contractor to proceed. Normally, this process takes 60-75 days. Throughout the above procedures consultations are occurring between program and contracting divisions and with administrators.

BIA PROGRAMS CONTRACTED BY NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

During 1975 a new precedent was set when contracts were negotiated with several Native organizations to assume responsibility for delivery of BIA program services. A cost reimbursable contract for $2 million plus was signed with the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska. Under terms of the contract, BIA programs for social services, higher education grants, employment assistance, housing

CONTRACTING



SOUTHEAST AGENCY CONTRACTED

BIA Area Director Clarence Antioquia (seated) and Clarence Jackson, President of the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska, sign precedent setting contract on August 20, 1975.

"In signing this contract with BIA," stated Mr. Jackson, "we become the first Alaska Native organization to assume the management of Agency programs for Native people and to deliver the services with our own Tribal employees."

and administration management for Southeast Agency are operated by the Central Council.

Cook Inlet Native Association has a $772,436 contract to deliver social services and employment assistance programs to Natives enrolled in Cook Inlet Region. Tanana Chiefs Conference negotiated a contract worth $956,278 to manage programs in housing, credit, village government, adult vocational training, direct employment services and social services for Natives within the Tanana Chiefs region.

Fairbanks Native Association has contracted social service programs for Alaska Natives and American Indians living in Fairbanks. Also within the Fairbanks Agency, the United Crow Band has a social services contract.

AFN PRIME CONTRACTOR FOR JOM PROGRAMS

For the past three years the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. (AFN) has been the prime contractor to administer and monitor sub-contracts for Johnson O'Malley (JOM) supplemental education programs in public schools. For school year 1975-76, AFN has 65 sub-contracts with eleven Native regions participating; Aleut League contracts directly with BIA for their JOM supplemental education programs.

TRIBAL GOVERNMENT

Ten Native villages have contracted for tribal government development planning (TGDP) program funds. The villages are Arctic Village, Venetie, Tetlin, Chilkat, Elim, Gambell and Savoonga, all on former Reserve lands. Others are Shishmaref, Diomede, Unalakleet and White Mountain.

CONTRACTING

The TGDP program was initiated to strengthen and improve the management capability of tribal entities so they are in a better position to contract and administer their own program activities and resources.

CONTRACTS FOR SERVICES TO SCHOOLS

For the past several years BIA has contracted with the Alaska Village Electric Cooperative to supply electric power to BIA Day Schools in 19 villages in Bethel Agency and seven in Nome Agency. When available, other utilities and services such as water, fuel, and garbage/waste disposal are contracted to local businesses.

During 1975, contracts were written for the supply of school facility building materials and transportation of materials to Mekoryuk and Stebbins. School facilities in these two villages were completely destroyed by fire last year. A contract for the purchase and installation of a sprinkler and fire alarm system at Barrow Day School was also finalized.

CONTRACTS FOR NEW HOUSING

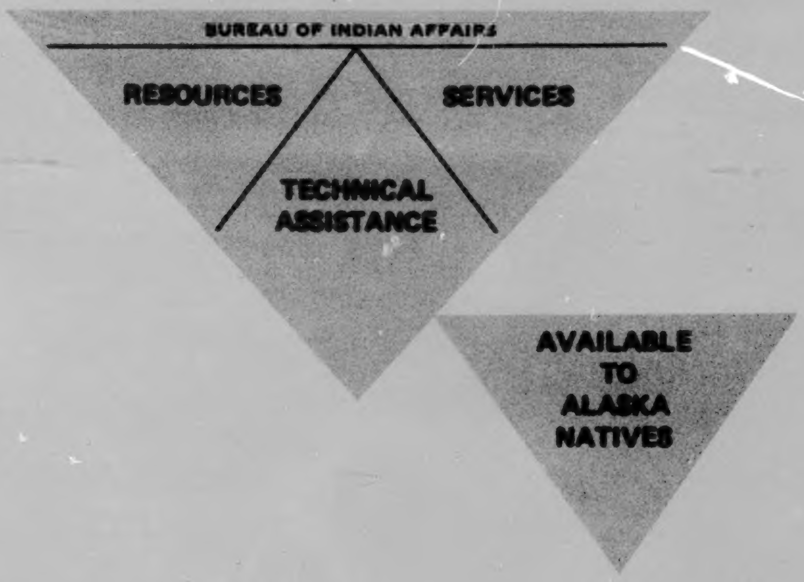
New housing, for Native victims of the Bering Sea wind storm and flood, living in Nome and Unalakleet, was purchased and transported utilizing the contract method. Shipping contracts with barge, truck and airline companies were negotiated to expedite transport of materials for the 500 unit Native Housing program to villages in the Bering Straits and NANA regions.

Due to pipeline impact, a severe housing shortage and high rents made it necessary for BIA to contract for the purchase, transport, and placement of 20 mobile home trailer units in Fairbanks. As a result, this housing can be rented or leased by Bureau employees working in the Fairbanks Agency area.

CONTRACTING

SERVICES AND PROGRAMS CONTRACTED

President of Tanana Chiefs Conference, Melvin Charlie, signs contract with BIA to provide general management of housing, credit, village government services, social services, adult vocational training and direct employment services to Alaska Natives within the TCC region. Standing, left to right: Area Director Clarence Antioquia, TCC Executive Board member Richard Frank; Advisory Fish and Game Council Program Director Sam Demientieff, and BIA Superintendent Fred Baker of Fairbanks Agency.



"North Star operation–lifeline of the Arctic. We guarantee delivery of basic and essential goods."

FROM

SEATTLE LIAISON OFFICE AND NORTH STAR III

- Transport and deliver via the vessel NORTH STAR III essentials such as petroleum products, groceries, school supplies and building materials to isolated villages on the western Alaska coast including the Aleutian Islands and to villages not otherwise served by commercial carriers
- Receive and ship a wide variety of freight to Bureau of Indian Affairs locations throughout Alaska
- Maintain liaison between the lower states and Juneau Area for such services as: 1) ordering supplies; 2) performing administrative services to employees being hired for employment in Alaska; 3) student travel; 4) USDA food for BIA schools; 5) BIA petroleum contract
- Deliver building supplies for Housing Authorities
- Deliver and set up fuel storage tanks for villages, AVEC, and schools
- Provide transportation, shipment of personal effects, place grocery orders and facilitate other necessary assistance to move new employees to BIA stations in Alaska

SEATTLE LIAISON OFFICE AND NORTH STAR III

TWO VOYAGES EACH YEAR

Each year the BIA cargo vessel, NORTH STAR III, undertakes two voyages in Alaskan waters to perform the essential service of delivering supplies to remote and isolated coastal villages. The 455 foot ship calls at 70 discharge points with docking facilities available at only one stop. All other freight moves ashore, sometimes 80 miles round-trip, by the ship's landing craft or by village boats pressed into service for lightering.

The ship presently being operated is now 31 years old and in need of major repairs or replacement. This will be necessary so that freight services to Alaska Native villages may be maintained at a high level of competency.

Commercial shipping companies consider it unprofitable to assume operation of the STAR's route due to the frequently hostile weather, uncertainty of ice pack conditions in the Arctic, and the high cost of delivery services. The NORTH STAR charges lower rates than a commercial carrier would, and still produces enough income to be self-supporting and self-sustaining.

Other services performed by the ship's crew include installation of bulk fuel tanks, utilizing local Native labor, and the training of local people in the business of transportation.

CAPTAIN MOE RETIRES

Upon completion of Voyage 104, Cecil W. "Moe" Cole retired as Captain of the BIA supply ship, NORTH STAR III. For more than 30 years the children living in coastal villages looked forward with eager anticipation to the arrival of the STAR and their friend, Moe.

It was like Christmas. Not only would their village receive yearly supplies of food, fuel and other essentials, but it also meant Moe would come ashore to play games, to give them candy and other treats, to tease them in just the right way, and make them happy with laughter. He was Santa Claus and the Pied Piper; he was big and jolly and full of tricks and fun, playing Follow-the-Leader and Crack-the-Whip, tossing candy and fruit in the air, watching to make sure the littlest youngsters received their share. Moe was followed everywhere by a laughing, enthusiastic throng of children.

During the winter months when the NORTH STAR was in the home port of Seattle, he contacted service organizations and wholesalers asking for contributions, lining up tons of candy, fruit, pop and toys for distribution– to his friends – all the children in each village where the STAR anchored.

Moe first began his career with the Bureau of Indian Affairs as a Seaman aboard the USMS BOXER in 1937. Over the years he was promoted up through the ranks, achieving the status of Chief Mate in 1964. He was temporarily promoted to Captain in 1970 and made Captain permanently in 1971, remaining in that position until his retirement on July 31, 1975.

He was Second Officer in 1955 when the entire crew of the NORTH STAR was presented a Meritorious award for successful completion of a difficult year. In 1964, as Chief Officer, a similar award was made. He was given a Superior Performance Award in 1969 for skill in navigation, lightering operations and his overall contribution to public relations realized through his personal generosity.

Upon retiring he was honored with a Superior Service Award at which time Area Director Clarence Antioquia stated, "In view of the contributions Captain Cole has made to the Federal Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the people of Alaska, I feel he is highly deserving of a word of thanks and my congratulations on behalf of the Bureau for a job well done."

DIFFICULT VOYAGE FOR NORTH STAR

The NORTH STAR began Voyage 105, its second trip to Alaska for the year, under the leadership of newly appointed Captain John W. Case, departing Seattle on August 24, 1975. Laden with supplies, including construction materials for a portion of the "500 units of Native Housing," the ship was scheduled to discharge cargo at St. Michael and Kotzebue, then head straight to Barrow in early September.

Normally, this is the best time of year for the STAR to reach the northern-most city in the United States. Usually, there are only two or three weeks when the ship's route through the Arctic Ocean to Barrow is free of ice, but that did not hold true for 1975. Along with stormy weather the NORTH STAR was faced with the possibility of being unable to reach Barrow due to encroachment of the polar ice pack.

Since passage to Barrow was impossible, at least for the time being, offloading of supplies was started at Wainwright where the operation was hazardous and slowed considerably due to constant movement of the ice pack together with high winds and rough seas.

By mid-September other villages on the STAR's route needed their supplies. The grocery situation at Little Diomede had reached the critical point and fuel supplies in other villages were growing short. After exhausting all probability of reaching Barrow and following the advice of the U.S. Weather Service, Captain Case decided to head south in order to supply other coastal villages before winter weather and the ice pack shut off the route.

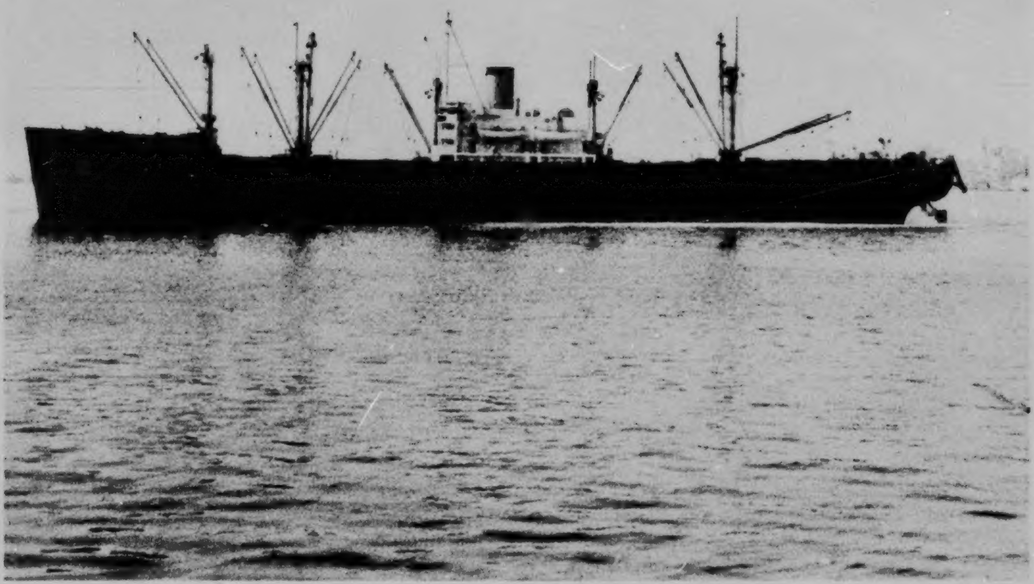
After discharging cargo at Point Hope, the STAR continued underway southward when word was received that a lead in the ice had opened and chances of reaching Barrow were fair. The STAR then returned to Barrow. However, shore ice still prevented carrying on discharge operations by the usual method. The decision was made to use helicopters to transport freight from the STAR's LCM's to the village. Cargo was moved from the NORTH STAR to the LCM's; the LCM's would search out solid chunks of ice for stability, lower the ramp, and run the engines against the ice to keep from drifting. Then a helicopter would hover overhead while crewmen attached the cargo sling to a hook on the helicopter. Depending on weather and distance of LCM from shore, a round trip by

SEATTLE LIAISON OFFICE AND NORTH STAR III

helicopter took from three to six minutes. With the aid of two helicopters 90% of Barrow's supplies were offloaded in six days.

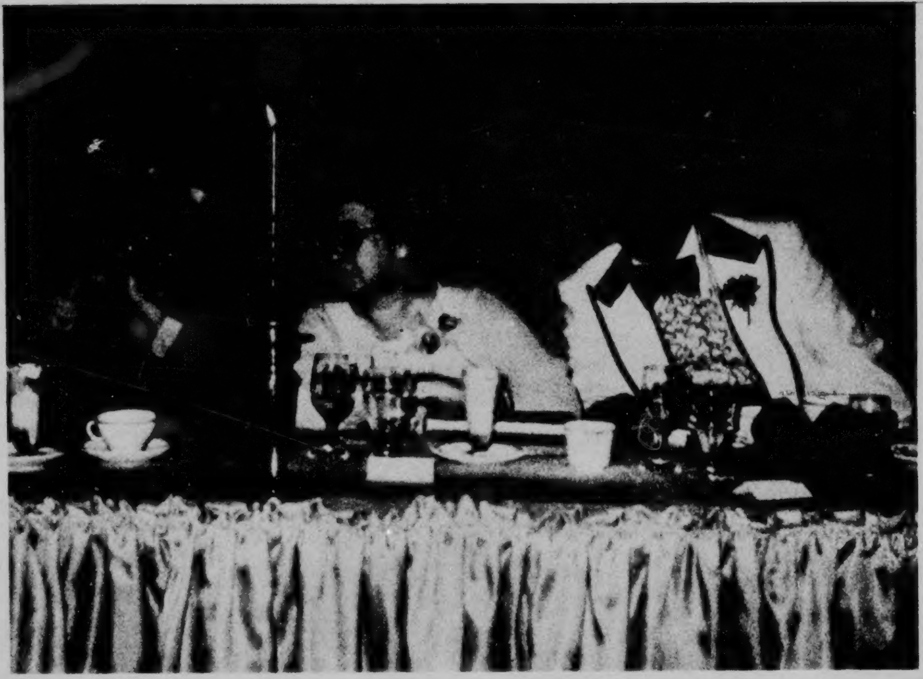
The STAR was now nearly a month behind schedule. Plagued by bad weather and ice conditions, the ship's crew was unable to discharge supplies for Brevig Mission, Shaktoolik, Unalakleet, Wales and Mekoryuk. The majority of the freight was offloaded at Nome for transshipment. The operation at Nome only lasted one day before ice forced the vessel to depart.

The ship proceeded to Seward where the crew discharged cargo for Mekoryuk and Barrow on to freight cars for ultimate delivery by plane. Housing materials for Shaktoolik were taken back to Seattle for storage, to be shipped on the first voyage in 1976.



NORTH STAR III, BIA cargo vessel, frequently called "the lifeline of the Arctic," delivers needed supplies and groceries to 70 Native villages in coastal areas during the two yearly voyages it makes in Alaskan waters.

SEATTLE LIAISON OFFICE AND NORTH STAR III

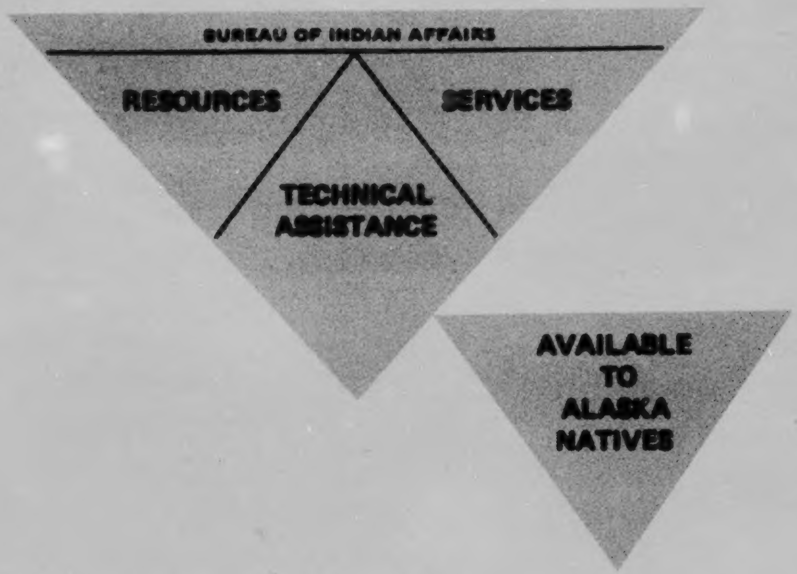


PARTY FOR MOE—Captain Cecil W. "Moe" Cole is honored for his 33 years of Federal service at a retirement party in Seattle. Pictured, left-right: Senator Ted Stevens, Mrs. Luella Cole and the inimitable Captain Moe.

SEATTLE LIAISON OFFICE AND NORTH STAR III

OFFLOADING SUPPLIES FOR BARROW, ALASKA was particularly difficult in 1975 due to ice conditions. Here the Coast Guard ice breaker, BURTON ISLAND, assists LCM's by breaking a path through Arctic Ocean pack ice.

CARGO DELIVERED BY HELICOPTER. Shore ice at Barrow prohibits beach landings for LCM's but two helicopters filled the gap, plucking cargo from LCM's and delivering it to shore. Depending on weather and distance a round trip by helicopter took anywhere from three to six minutes.



"It is our responsibility to assist Natives in the protection of their rights as they relate to the environment, marine and fresh water, minerals, timber, furs, subsistence and other renewable resources."

FROM

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

- Assist Alaska Natives and others interested in helping them with resource planning at community, regional, state and national levels
- Facilitate projects dealing with community planning, economics, statistics, conservation, environment, cooperatives, development, sources of public and private assistance for Native people at regional or village levels
- Relay information on programs and policies of local, State and Federal agencies and act as Liaision for Natives to protect their rights and interests
- Confer with Native groups or individuals on activities influencing their affairs and the Native economy both locally and state-wide, so Bureau program planning is not done in a vacuum or in isolation from their needs
- Integrate and coordinate with related program activities of other groups or agencies assisting Natives with resources, community, regional and State-wide development
- Study conservation and comment on environmental assessments and impact statements as they relate to Alaska Natives
- Conduct or contract for and monitor socio-economic, culture and changing lifestyle studies as they relate to Native resources and community development

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING SUPPORT

With almost 44 million acres of land being transferred to Alaska Natives as their entitlement under the Settlement Act, community and resources planning and environmental studies have become major concerns. Upon request the Bureau of Indian Affairs offers assistance to Native villages and organizations in the development of comprehensive planning whenever possible.

During 1975 the Juneau Area Planning Office coordinated studies and had liaison responsibility to the Bureau's Planning Support Group of Billings, Montana. Studies completed by the Support Group include Report No. 224, "Angoon–Its History, Population and Economy," June, 1975; and Report No. 231, "Elim, Alaska–Its Resources and Development Potential," August 1975.

Report No. 232, "Development Opportunities for Kenai Natives Association and Wildwood Station," completed in August 1975, provides information and data to facilitate further commercial and industrial development of the Wildwood property.

Studies now in progress relate to the resources and development potential of Savoonga and Gambell on St. Lawrence Island, formerly a Reserve; an evaluation of the BIA Resupply Program (NORTH STAR III operation), and alternatives for operational improvements in the Southeast Alaska Native-owned canneries.

A memorandum of agreement was coordinated with BLM, the Billings Support Group and BIA to draft an environmental impact statement, 1300 pages in length, entitled "Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System". Review and drafting of comments on at least 33 other Environmental Impact Statements was also accomplished.

ENVIRONMENT, ECONOMY AND LIFE STYLE

The problem analysis phase of a National Water Assessment was undertaken by a team which involved BIA in compiling inventory data related to boundaries, population and acreage of the 12 Native regions, the five former Reserves (ANCSA Section 19), and the Annette Islands Reserve. Working with the State, information related to the Coastal Zone Management Program is being coordinated.

Affects and impact of villages moving to new locations is the subject of a study carried on by the Research and Extension Advisory Council, University of Alaska. Studies are underway for Nooiksut, Point Hope and Minto. The Council, organized under Title V of the Rural Development Act of 1972, reviews project proposals and approves plans of work. Represented on the Council are AFN, Alaska Native Foundation (ANF), and BIA.

The Bureau contracted with Byron Mallott to conduct a study and a seminar on the probable impact of off-shore federal oil leases on the village of Yakutat. The study provides information and techniques for evaluating total impact, both beneficial and adverse on Native communities, resources and lifestyle. Nine areas on the continental shelf of Alaska are being proposed for offshore leasing.

PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

A Village Liaison Committee was organized through a BIA contract with AFN, ANF and regional corporations to coordinate and provide information to the village and regional corporations on planning, budgeting and management of projects to be funded by Community Enterprise Development Corporation (CEDC). The Committee produced nine pamphlets related to project objectives dealing with corporate management and land use.

[illegible] the Planning office, BIA is re-[illegible] on various planning and development committees, councils, and boards including the Alaska Rural Development Council (ARDC), Rural Cap, and Planners Association of Alaska.

In addition, BIA works in liaison with other Federal, State and private groups who have programs serving Native people. These include National Marine Fisheries Service, Economic Development Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Alaska Power Administration, Bureau of Land Management, Farmers Home Administration, Soil Conservation Service, Cooperative Extension Service, Agricultural Experiment Station and Alaska Division of Agriculture.

RESOURCES FOR PLANNING

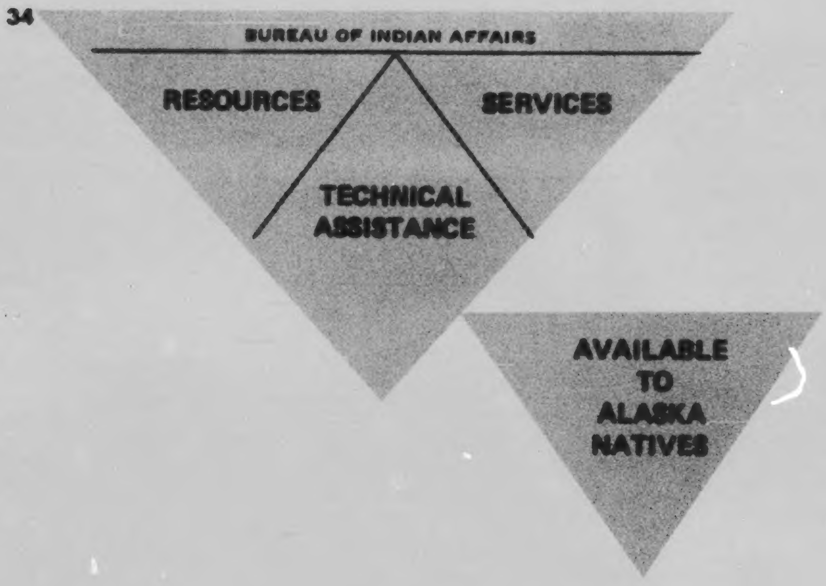
BIA Planning Office initiated and supervised, or acted as contract officer's representative (COR), on the following studies now underway or recently completed:

"Mineral Potential Survey, Annette Islands Reserve," by C.C. Hawley and Associates, evaluates geological and mining potential by on-site survey and testing; evaluates minerals development potential and recommends alternatives for development or further exploration.

"Evaluation of Mineral Experience and Potential of St. Lawrence, Elim, Venetie and Tetlin, (Former Reserve, 3.7 million acres)," by Dr. R.B. Forbes, project leader, Geophysical Institute, University of Alaska, to evaluate economic potentials and offer recommendations for future exploration or development.

"Evaluation of Potential for Livestock Ranching," for the four village corporations who have selected grazing lands on Umnak and Unalaska Islands. Contract and study directed by Aleut Corporation's Director of Lands with sub-contract to Drs. Wayne E. Burton and Don C. Tomlin, Institute of Agriculture, University of Alaska. Study develops technical information and a plan on which Native decisions may be based regarding the establishment of a viable economic livestock program.

"The Problems of Alaska's Urban Native People," by Irene Rowan and Susan Ruddy, of Kish Tu, Inc. Cause of problems and possible solutions for Anchorage Natives. Information will be useful to anyone programming for Native people.


BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RESOURCES
SERVICES
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AVAILABLE TO ALASKA NATIVES

"Alaska Native people will continue to depend on subsistence use of fish and wildlife resources, especially in Western and Arctic Alaska. Subsistence hunting and food gathering can be expected to increase in certain areas."

FROM

LAND OPERATIONS

- Provide information on subsistence use of fish and wildlife
- Advise Native owners of reindeer herds on management practices and husbandry requirements
- Assist in developing agricultural extension programs
- Initiate gardening projects
- Share research knowledge with Native organizations

LAND OPERATIONS

EXPANSION OF REINDEER INDUSTRY FORESEEN

Potential for expansion of the reindeer industry appears feasible for the future. Presently, there are approximately 30,000 reindeer now owned or maintained in 18 herds by Alaska Natives. Herds, all privately owned, are located within Nome and Bethel Agency boundaries.

Kawerak, Inc., non-profit arm of Bering Straits Regional Corporation, contracted with BIA to provide agricultural extension services and management assistance for Reindeer operators in the Nome Agency. The Association, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) cooperate on range management activities. BLM is the principal agency.involved in issuing grazing permits.

A contract was renegotiated with the IRA Council of Mekoryuk to continue operation of the reindeer herd and slaughter-processing facilities on Nunivak Island. During 1975, 680 head of reindeer were processed for commercial use. Interest has been expressed by Calista, Incorporated for joint use of the facilities to process fish and shellfish harvested from the Bering Sea.

Reindeer meat is generally sold locally, but some is shipped to larger cities. Some hides are sent to "outside" tanneries and returned to reindeer operators for sale in Alaska both as leather and pelts. Raw hides are sold locally. The other major by-product from the deer is the velvet antlers, sold for use in countries of the Orient.

HIGH PRICES GENERATE INTEREST

The high cost of buying fresh vegetables at village stores is leading people to raise their own gardens and think about gardening as a commercial enterprise. To encourage participation, BIA awarded a contract to the Kuskokwim Management Corporation establishing an extension program for 11 villages. It will provide for the investigation of potential for development of commercial garden crops. Villages are Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Aniak, Napamiute, Crooked Creek, Georgetown, Sleetmute, Stony River, Red Devil, Lime Village and Chuathbaluk.

REINDEER STUDIES

BIA assisted in transferring 21 reindeer from Nunivak Island to the University of Alaska's Institute of Arctic Biology, Cantwell Research Station, to continue ongoing and new research projects. The deer are used in research projects to study the physiology and nutritional requirements of the animals.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS IN ALASKA

Three reindeer and range specialist scientists from the USSR visited Alaska as participants in an international scientific exchange program during August 1975. They traveled widely throughout the Arctic and Western Alaska, stopping at Barrow, Kotzebue, Shishmaref, Nome and Mekoryuk. Information was exchanged on research and development during field trips to herders' camps and reindeer enterprise offices. Discussions were also held with Alaskan scientists and technicians involved in the reindeer industry.

LAND OPERATIONS

ACROSS THE WIDE PENINSULA

A reindeer drive across Seward Peninsula, reminiscent of cattle drives seen in "cowboy" movies, took place in late March of 1975. The BIA Model Reindeer Herd, numbering 900 animals, were moved overland from Nome to Kotzebue, a distance of 200 miles by three herders, two employed by BIA and one by NANA, Inc..

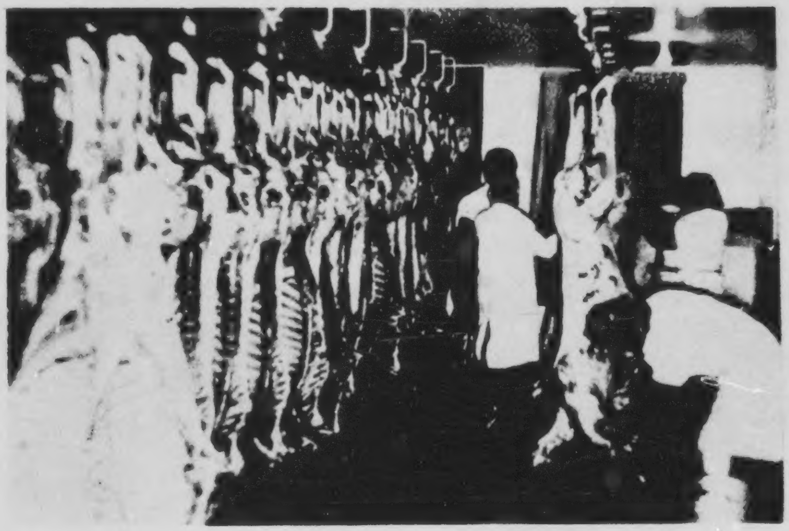
The trek, lasting ten days, was completed before fawning season. The reindeer were in good shape, fat and healthy, as snows had been light permitting the deer adequate grazing before the drive.

Upon reaching Kotzebue, ownership of the herd was transferred to NANA Reindeer Enterprises, Inc. For the past 10 years the Bureau's model herd has been used for demonstration extension purposes in the Nome Agency. Natives interested in operating reindeer enterprises could borrow animals to start new herds. The transfer to NANA will reintroduce reindeer into the Kotzebue vicinity providing economic, as well as nutritional benefits to the area.

NOME MODEL HERD MOVED TO KOTZEBUE

LAND OPERATIONS

REINDEER HERD, BELONGING TO ALFRED KARMUN, IN GOODHOPE RIVER CORRAL NEAR DEERING.

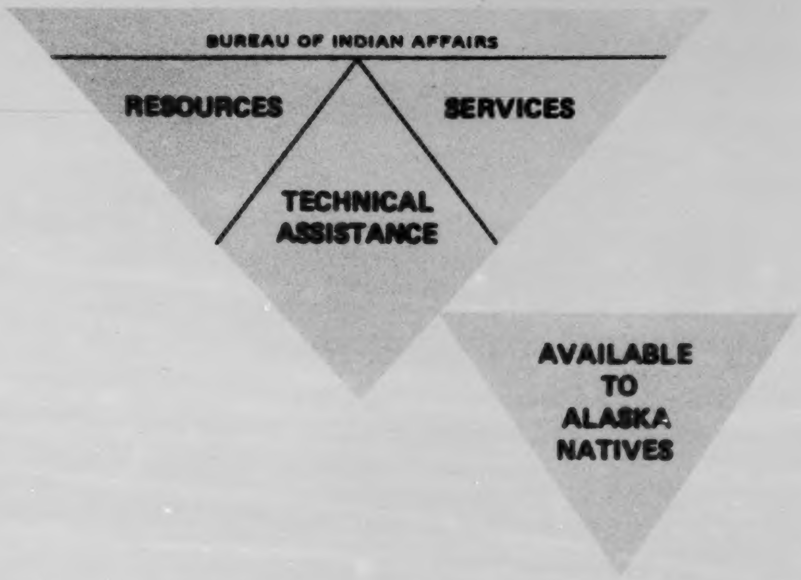


REINDEER CARCASSES HANGING IN COOLER AT MEKORYUK PLANT, NUNIVAK ISLAND.

LAND OPERATIONS

PETE ABRUSKA AND THE BIGGEST GARDEN IN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DISTRICT.

PREPARING HOME-GROWN POTATOES FOR STORAGE.



"Clearly, one of our basic Trust responsibilities is to insure that Alaska Natives receive the full land benefits to which they are entitled."

FROM

REALTY MANAGEMENT

- Advise and provide technical assistance on all matters relating to Native land including land selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, individual land in restricted and unrestricted status in townsites and Native allotments, and on privately owned land
- Protect restricted Native townsites and allotments from taxation, alienation, illegal leasing and trespass
- Counsel individuals on ways to maximize use, profits or proceeds from trust land
- Provide resource inventory, development, and control on lands held in restricted status
- Help individuals become aware of rights and responsibilities related to land entitlement
- Provide land records and probate necessary to make land available entailing title research, heirship data, inventory of townsites and Native allotments, granting of leases, and preparing lands for sales

REALTY MANAGEMENT

ANCSA ACTIVITIES

The BIA Realty office is required to perform professional and objective field investigations in accordance with the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, to determine land and benefits for all villages listed or not listed in the Act; for cemetery sites and historical places; the eligibility of certain Native groups, and the primary place of residence for certain individual Natives. At the same time, in keeping within the intent of Section 2 of the Act, Realty advocates for Native individuals and corporations assisting them with a just settlement of land applications.

BIA Realty completed the responses on village eligibility investigations by the courts and Congress as they relate to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Thus far, 218 villages have been certified eligible for land benefits.

Field investigations on primary places of residency were begun. Cemeteries, historical sites and Native group field work will be next after regulations are finalized. Setting up the regulations for this section of ANCSA involves coordinating efforts with Native regional corporations and councils, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife, Forest Service, State agencies and various other Federal agencies.

Bethel Agency assisted Calista Corporation in locating and applying for 1,262 cemetery sites and historical places. Agency staffs have also assisted village councils in the preparation of testimony for State hearings on the impact of public easements and utility corridor systems on Native lands.

The status of BIA school reserves as they relate to land and buildings is being evaluated. This involves coordination with the Bureau of Land Management, State of Alaska, and Native Corporations. The end result will be appropriate disposal of the property.

ALLOTMENT APPEALS PREPARED

Prior to passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act approximately 8500 Native allotments were filed with BLM under provisions of the Native Allotment Act of 1906. According to the Allotment Act, Natives could file for up to a maximum of 160 acres and receive a certificate of allotment upon proof of use and occupancy of the land. Many applications have been rejected because of the necessity for proving "use and occupancy", as generally speaking, Native occupants use the land for subsistence hunting and other food gathering practices without building permanent structures to prove use.

When a Native allotment application is rejected by BLM the applicant has the right to appeal the rejection. On behalf of rejected applicants, BIA is working in conjunction with Alaska Legal Services to prepare documents necessary for the appeal process. Thus far, 500 rejection decisions have been reversed and 500 more are pending. The reason for out-right rejection is usually tied to previous land withdrawal by someone other than the applicant.

REALTY MANAGEMENT

DEEDS TO HOONAH WAR HOUSING MAY FINALLY BE FORTHCOMING

Meetings were held by the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Hoonah during the latter part of 1975 to explain the distribution of condemnation funds ordered by the Federal Court earlier in the year, and to advise the Hoonah War Housing residents that the Bureau of Indian Affairs will try to assist them in acquiring title to the property they have lived on for almost 30 years.

The condemnation suit itself resulted from a sequence of events which developed as the result of a fire which destroyed a major portion of the Village in the early 1940's. Following the fire, new homes were constructed in cooperation with the predecessor to the Federally funded public housing authority. Confusion developed, however, because the new homes, streets and alleys, were layed out without regard to the original townsite survey, and persons were then assigned new homes without regard to the location of the land they actually owned.

In an effort to resolve the bureaucratic entanglement, Congress enacted Public Law 85-806, on August 28, 1958 (referred to as the Hoonah War Housing Act). That Act transferred all right, title, and interest of the various government housing authorities to the Secretary of the Interior, and provided generally for the liquidation of the housing project by authorizing a resurvey, financing for individual purchaser's refunds, condemnation, settlement of claims, and conveyance of title.

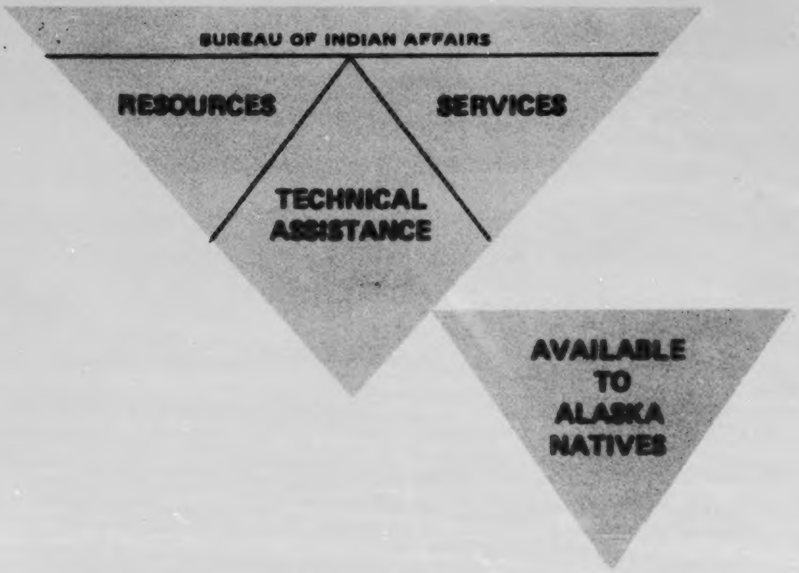
The resurvey was completed and approved in 1961. The condemnation suit was commenced in 1970 with a Declaration of Taking filed against all previous property owners, the Hoonah Indian Housing Authority and the Townsite Trustee. It culminated in 1975 with the Order for distribution of funds.

For all practical purposes, all that remains is to develop the procedure for determining who is entitled to receive a deed for which property, what type of deed will be issued, and what government agency will execute the deeds.

UP-TO-DATE PROBATE RECORD SYSTEM IN USE

A more current, efficient and legally correct probate record system was developed in Anchorage, Fairbanks, and Nome. At the present time, it is being established in Bethel and Juneau.

This will speed up retrieval of information on fractionated heirship. Other records are also being reviewed and updated, and Realty will soon be establishing an actual title plant or records sections.



"Our primary objective is to assist interested individuals, through training and placement, to obtain gainful employment."

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

- Inform Native clients of types of training available and job opportunities
- Recruit and place job seekers
- Coordinate travel for clients
- Employment Assistance, Direct: For Alaska Native people who voluntarily apply and qualify for assistance to leave their home environment, or remain in their home environment, to obtain gainful employment and to become part of the socio-economic life of the selected community
- Institutional Training: Assistance to pursue a full-time course in vocational training at a private or public institution where courses are established and have been approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs
- Apprenticeship Training: Assistance to enter into an apprenticeship trade
- On-The-Job Training: Assistance to obtain training in work skills on the job which will enable trainees to obtain reasonable and satisfactory employment

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

MANPOWER PROGRAMS AND FUNDING

Number one priority in Employment Assistance is to advocate an equitable share of manpower programs and funds for Alaska Natives from all available sources within the State. As a result Natives are experiencing more and better services from other agencies. In previous years nearly 80% of Alaska Native clients moved out of Alaska for training or job placement. This past year the percentage was reduced to approximately 10%. This requires working closely with the Department of Education, educational institutions, unions, and employers in Alaska.

The Alaska State Manpower Utilization System Board of which BIA Employment Assistance is a member, helped formulate state-wide policies regarding minority hires, training programs and funding procedures. When the State Manpower Planning Council meets, BIA representatives attend to gain information regarding amounts and availability of impact funds and comprehensive Education and Training Act (CETA) monies for training programs.

The Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association (ANICA) board of directors and BIA worked together to formulate criteria to fund and train village store managers in basic business management, inventory, merchandising, stock ordering processes and bookkeeping. Eleven persons participated in a three week course held at Seward Skill Center. Follow-up instruction was given in villages by traveling instructors.

PIPELINE HIRES

Employment Assistance was instrumental in establishing the Alaska State Manpower Utilization System (ASMUS) for the placement and training of minority persons on pipeline jobs. It is comprised of all manpower agencies, some unions, and some employers, with coordinating centers located in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

The Native Utilization Plan called for Alyeska Pipeline Service Company to hire 3,500 Natives for the entire duration of construction of the pipeline. As a result of ASMUS coordination, Alyeska has hired approximately 4,500 Natives, and has agreed to continue to hire Natives, even though they have surpassed the agreed-upon goal.

Direct employment coordination services were provided by Bethel Agency staff to 315 Alaska Natives hired to work on the pipeline. Forty persons enrolled in Adult Vocational training programs making them eligible for pipeline hire following training. Nome Agency assisted 316 persons, Anchorage, 650, and 1,191 persons received assistance from Fairbanks Agency.

Southeast Agency staff was instrumental in placing over 300 Southeast Natives on the pipeline during the 1975 construction season. This was an approximate increase of 50% over last year, giving employment opportunities and increased activity to Natives in the construction trades.

The agencies coordinated related training with the International Laborers Union of North America, the Teamsters Union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, International Union of Operating Engineers and Pipeline Welders. Training sites were Seward, Fairbanks and Anchorage.

Employment Assistance is now working with Alyeska, the oil company consortium building the pipeline, in identifying and recruiting Alaska Natives who would qualify for employment to operate and maintain the pipeline once it is operational.

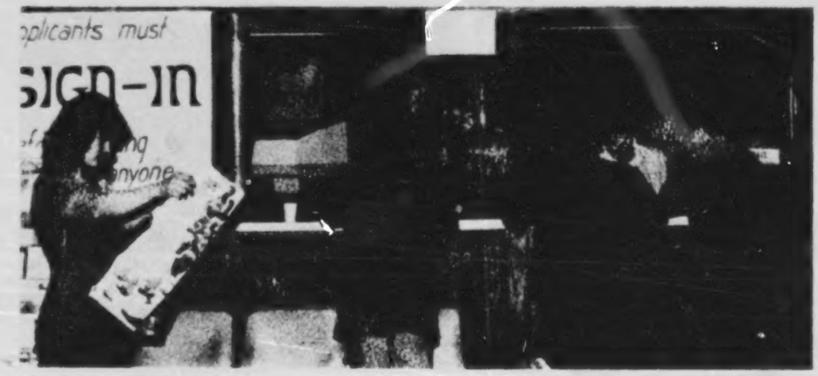
EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

LOCAL TRAINING FOR LOCAL JOBS

A contract was negotiated between Bethel Agency and Calista Corporation to develop and deliver bookkeeping training for a class of 30 people lasting 15 days. The training was held in Bethel and participants included students from surrounding villages as well as those from Bethel.

Nome Agency worked with Kawerak, Norton Sound and Bering Straits Native Corporations plus the University of Alaska and State Department of Education to develop an Adult Education package. A total of 55 students received training in clerk-typist procedures, business administration, food service, carpentry, electrical, plumbing, and heavy equipment operations. The training was done in Nome.

Technical assistance was provided to Cook Inlet Native Association (CINA), Chugach Natives, Inc. and Ahtna, Inc. in planning and implementing training for Land Use Planning technicians. This course was offered for a three month period in Anchorage. Following the training all students were placed in training-related jobs.



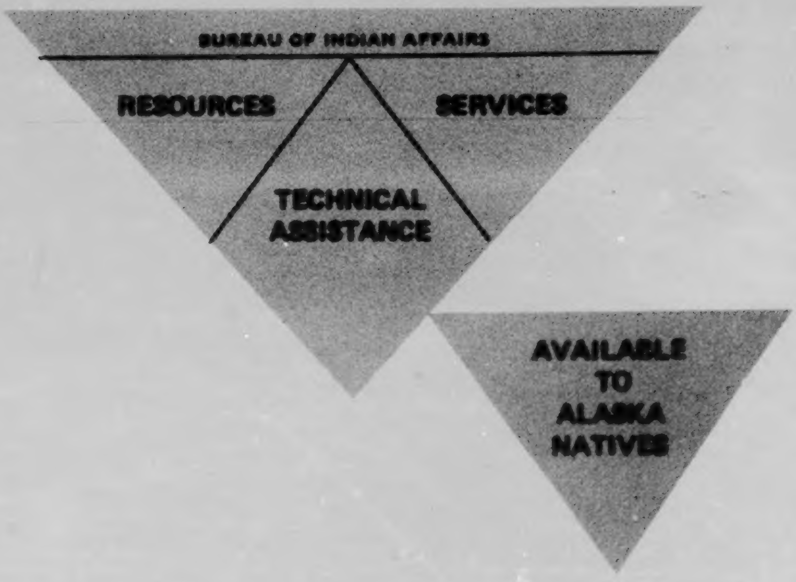
JOB APPLICANTS SIGNING IN FOR PIPELINE JOBS with the Alaska State Manpower Utilization System (ASMUS) located at the Fairbanks Native Community Center during 1975.

AT UNION HEADQUARTERS, Esther Kingik (facing camera, left-right) and Beverly Somaduroff check on availability of culinary openings in pipeline camps.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

WELDERS HELPERS are trained for three weeks, ten hours per day, seven days a week in Fairbanks by union-furnished instructors. Following training they are dispatched to work camps.

AT TONSINA PIPELINE WORK CAMP, Ramona Justin, kitchen helper, and Erick Carlson, mechanic welder, are among the more than 1,000 people employed at the site during 1975.


BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RESOURCES
SERVICES
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AVAILABLE TO ALASKA NATIVES

"In cooperation with other social service agencies and organizations, we try to meet the special needs of Alaska Natives."

SOCIAL SERVICES

- Provide a full range of social services to needy individuals, families and communities where there is an absence of all, or part, of the services ordinarily provided by other agencies
- Operate social service programs to include counseling, referrals, emergency expenses, alcoholism, child welfare, family planning
- Coordinate Bureau social services with other State and Federal agencies
- Coordinate and make available training programs for social services staff development

SOCIAL SERVICES

CONTRACTS WITH NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Approximately 50% of BIA Social Services are now being contracted to Native organizations. We anticipate the total BIA Social Service program in Alaska will be contracted to Native organizations within a short time. This will allow for more decision making at the local level, permitting Bureau staff to provide advice and monitor programs.

Presently, Cook Inlet Native Association has contracted to manage programs in the Anchorage Agency for persons enrolled to their region. Tanana Chiefs Conference, Fairbanks Native Association, United Crow Band and City of Barrow operate most of the Bureau social service programs in the Fairbanks Agency. The Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska administers programs for Southeast Agency, except Metlakatla which operates its own.

Programs not contracted are under the direct influence of village advisory councils. There are also villages that have contracted to operate the General Assistance programs. This trend, toward regional and local control of programs, will be continued.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECTS

Southeast Agency together with village councils in Klukwan, Angoon, Hoonah and Yakutat, and the Alaska Native Brotherhood (ANB) in Haines, developed a plan to monitor work projects employing recipients of General Assistance (GA) funds. Work projects in the villages were identified, funded and operated on an ongoing basis. The plan established a vehicle for distribution of General Assistance funds, simultaneously met needs of the communities, and employed able and available recipients in local improvement projects.

OUTREACH FOR ST. LAWRENCE

In the Nome Agency an "outreach" Social Worker and his family lived and worked on St. Lawrence Island for six months, to assess community needs in relation to social services and provide these services as feasible. The social worker selected was a university student in his second year of graduate study. He and his family secured local housing, structured working hours to the village schedule and adapted delivery of services to the accepted cultural mechanisms within the community.

As a result, the community has expressed interest in a continuation of "outreach." Definitive information was assembled regarding degree of acceptance and the need for professional level social services within the community.

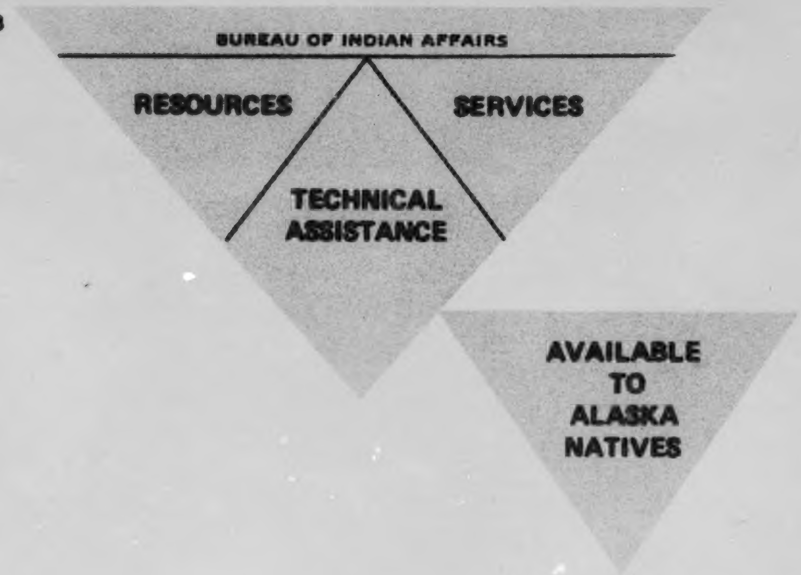
EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Bethel and Nome Agency staffs worked with village councils and Housing officials to collect data and assess needs regarding fuel oil and gasoline storage facilities for new housing projects. Due to the high cost of fuel some villages are unable to purchase supplies on a yearly basis. Joint meetings and agreements were reached with CALISTA, Yupiktak Bista and the Alaska Energy Office to utilize General Assistance funds to meet fuel needs of affected persons.

Flood conditions on the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers and in the Bering Sea area necessitated coordinating relief efforts with the Alaska Disaster Office, Red Cross and National Guard to provide emergency transportation and housing as needed. Damaged or destroyed homes were replaced through coordinated effort of BIA Housing and Social Services.

STATE ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY

Child Welfare Services diminished to a minimum during the year as the State of Alaska assumed responsibility for most of the services formerly provided by the Bureau.



"Our goal is to provide an adequate network of access for pedestrians and vehicles to support the social and economic development of Alaska Native communities."

FROM

ROADS

- Perform the planning, surveys, design and construction of tribally selected road projects from authorized funds
- Projects may include roads and streets with necessary drainage systems, bridges, boardwalks and trails
- Provide on-the-job training for Native construction workers
- Maintenance of some roads on year-round basis

CRITERIA FOR ROADS CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

1. What are benefits to total community?
2. Does it give access to public services such as schools, medical facilities, water sources, post office and airport?
3. Can development of economic enterprises be accommodated?
4. Will it expand development or access to housing, utilities and recreational facilities?

CYCLE FOR REQUEST, PLANNING, AND CONSTRUCTION

1) Request from village to Superintendent for construction project application.

2) Village evaluates benefits and justifies need on application. Village council president signs and submits it to Superintendent.

3) Superintendent adds recommendations and comments then prioritizes requests.

4) All requests submitted to Juneau Area Office for recommendations and prioritizing before being forwarded to Washington, D.C. Central Office.

5) Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) must approve requests before construction is planned.

6) Planning will include survey, research and permits, design and village approval.

7) Project construction

8) Request, planning, and construction cycle will take two to five years.

ROADS

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 designates all Alaska Native villages as eligible for consideration under the BIA roads construction program. Previously, only villages with a majority of restricted title property were eligible.

JOB OPPORTUNITIES PROGRAM

Under Title X of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, BIA received funds for roads maintenance projects at Metlakatla and Hoonah. These villages were among those hard hit by a poor fishing season. Unemployment benefits were not available to many of the residents, therefore Title X money which can be used in economically depressed areas was made available for road maintenance.

FORCE ACCOUNT CONSTRUCTION AND LOCAL HIRE

During 1975 all projects were constructed by the "force account" method which means the equipment is government owned and supervision of the project is under the direction of BIA personnel. On-the-job training is given to locally hired employees at all sites. During the construction season an average of 50 temporary employees work on various projects.

LOCAL BUSINESSES UTILIZED

Construction equipment is rented in villages when available. During 1975 equipment was rented at Old Harbor. Purchase of supplies from local Native businesses is done as often as possible. Other purchases include fuel, transportation, repairs and utilities services.

PRELIMINARY SURVEYS

In order to plan for future street construction preliminary surveys were made at Larsen Bay, Ouzinkie, Unalakleet, Kalskag, Lower Kalskag, Port Graham, and English Bay. Next steps: Execute design; approval of design by village; FHWA approval; start construction.

CONSTRUCTION STARTED

At Chignik existing boardwalks are being rebuilt and new ones added. The boardwalks system is a substitute for streets as there are no cars or trucks in the village. However, "Pugs", small tractor-like vehicles that pull freight wagons, can be utilized on the boardwalks which are six feet wide.

For Crooked Creek materials were ordered to build a footbridge 280 feet in length. During the 1975 construction season equipment was moved into the village. Excavation and installation of bridge anchors were started. The Bureau's footbridge project is being done in conjunction with a State Department of Highways street project.

A 2.1 mile street system was started in Mountain Village to connect service areas including the airport, high school, water source and garbage disposal.

In Hoonah a connecting street, .4 of a mile in length, was started to open up a new housing area. At Metlakatla, 2.1 miles of road-mix paving was begun in an area where new housing, a school, and municipal buildings are located.

CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

At Old Harbor, a total of 1.8 miles of gravel roads were constructed or reconstructed and a low-standard bridge was replaced with a large multiplate culvert. This project opened up an additional area for housing.

A gravel road, called Cannery Road, 1.1 miles in length, was finished in Hoonah. It connects the village to an area where net storage and fishing boat repair facilities are located.

ROADS

COORDINATING ACTIVITIES

Resolutions, negotiations agreements, use permits and letters of non-objection regarding rights-of-way, stream crossings, wild life protection and "borrow" (gravel, etc.) materials are necessary for planning road construction. These activities are coordinated with local governing bodies, State offices and Federal agencies.

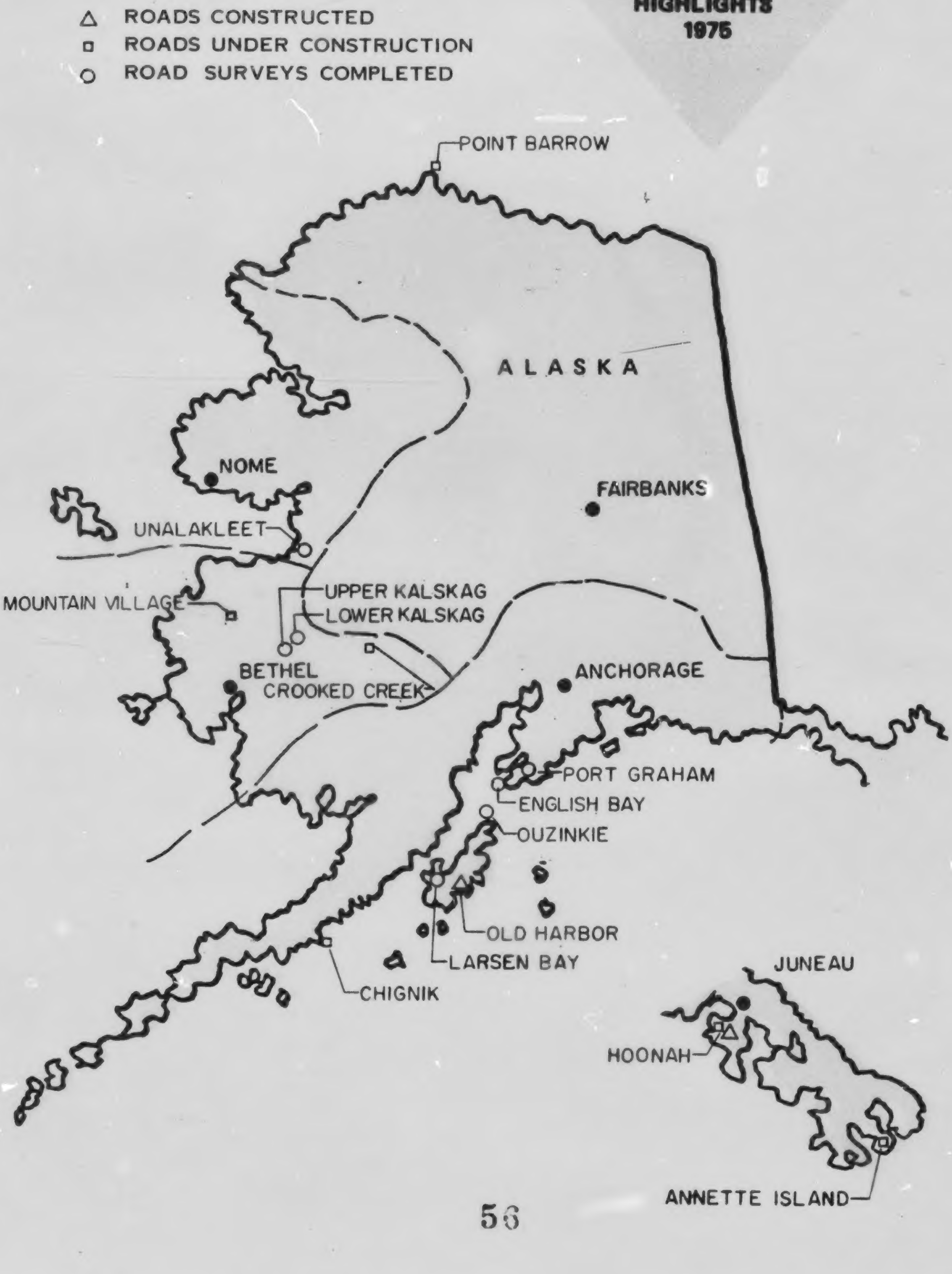
BIA funding is being used to widen the crest of a dam being built in Barrow by Indian Health Service. This joint effort opens up a new access road for residents of Browerville, the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory and Barrow which will eventually be used for new housing.

METLAKATLA STREETS: During the summer of 1975 BIA paved some Metlakatla streets with a bituminous road mix. The asphalt was salvaged from fifty-five gallon drums which had been stockpiled for many years and then turned over to Metlakatla Village. The Village donated the asphalt for use on their streets.

AGGREGATE AND ASPHALT WINDROWED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREET DURING THE MIXING PROCESS.

A SECTION OF THE STREET AFTER THE MATERIAL IN THE WINDROW HAS BEEN SPREAD AND ROLLED.

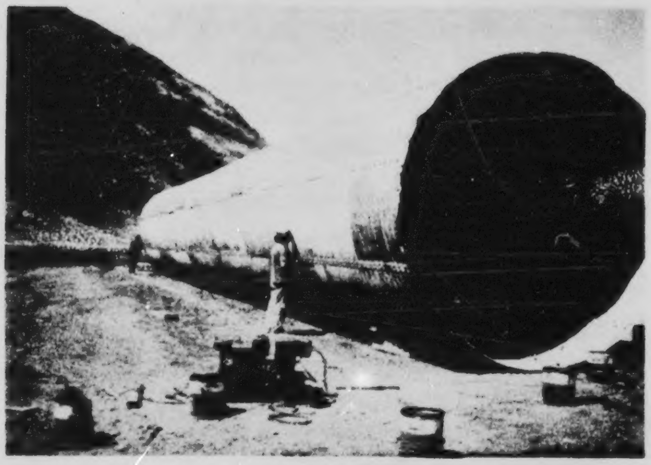
HIGHLIGHTS
1975


△ ROADS CONSTRUCTED
□ ROADS UNDER CONSTRUCTION
○ ROAD SURVEYS COMPLETED
POINT BARROW
ALASKA
NOME
FAIRBANKS
UNALAKLEET
UPPER KALSKAG
LOWER KALSKAG
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
BETHEL
CROOKED CREEK
ANCHORAGE
PORT GRAHAM
ENGLISH BAY
OUZINKIE
OLD HARBOR
LARSEN BAY
CHIGNIK
JUNEAU
HOONAH
ANNETTE ISLAND

HIGHLIGHTS
1975

ROADS

OLD HARBOR: This BIA Roads Project was constructed to give access to a new Housing Area. A locally constructed bridge (pictured) on the edge of town was replaced by a 13 foot diameter "multiplate" corrugated metal pipe because the bridge was not constructed strong enough to support heavy vehicles such as oil trucks or fire engines.

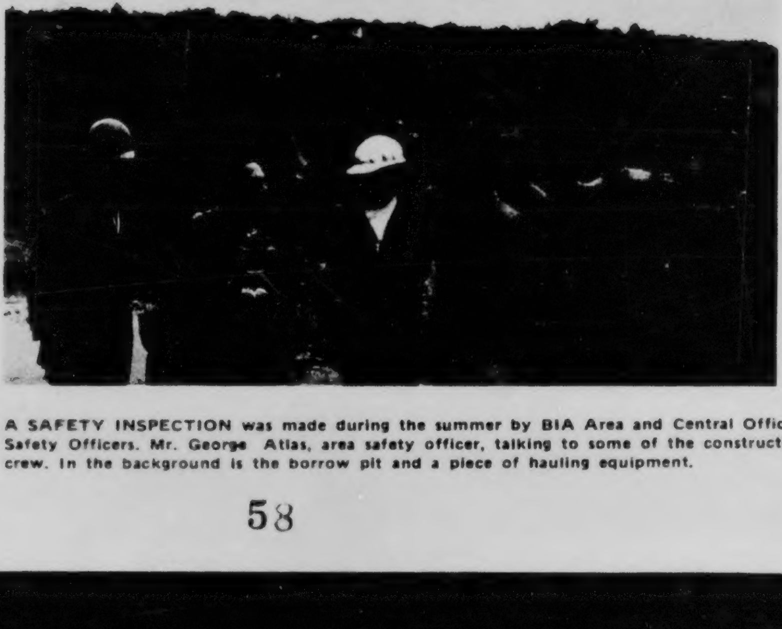


THE ASSEMBLED 90 FOOT LONG MULTIPLATE PIPE.

THE COMPLETED ROAD WAY OVER THE INSTALLED MULTIPLATE PIPE.

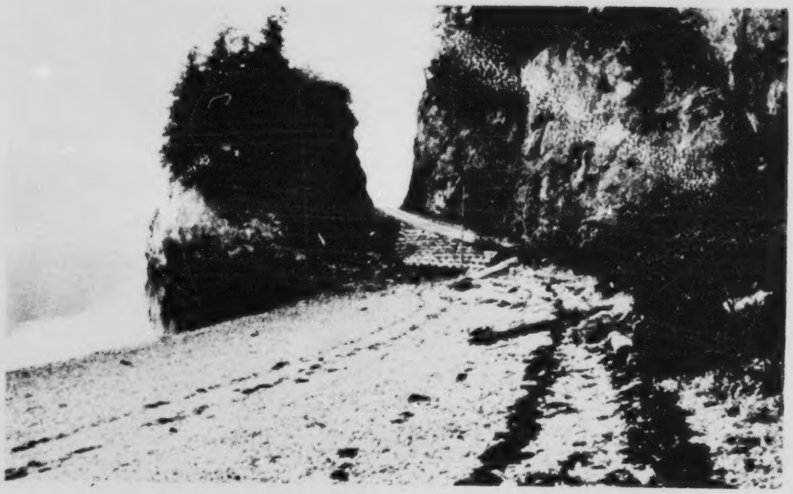
ROADS

CONSTRUCTION OF STREETS in Mountain Village on the lower Yukon was started in the summer of 1975. The flagman, stationed where the haul road crossed the end of the local airport, gives the "go" signal.

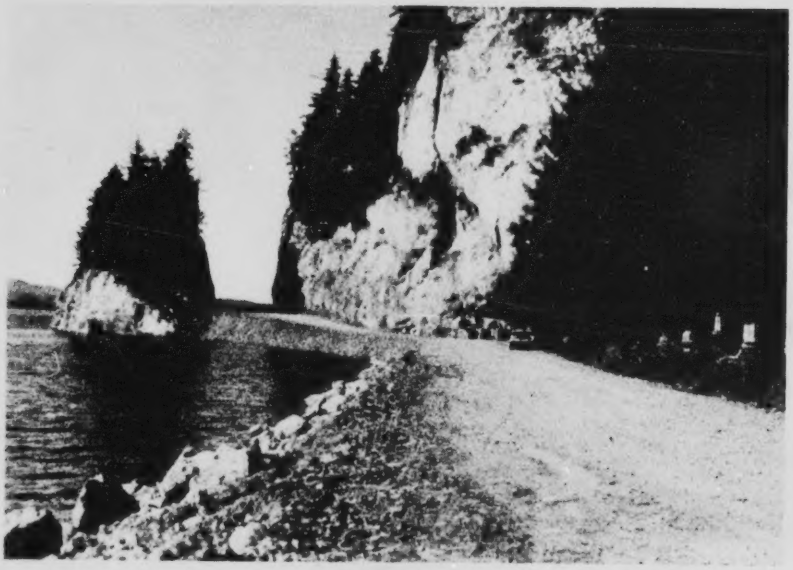


A SAFETY INSPECTION was made during the summer by BIA Area and Central Office Safety Officers. Mr. George Atlas, area safety officer, talking to some of the construction crew. In the background is the borrow pit and a piece of hauling equipment.

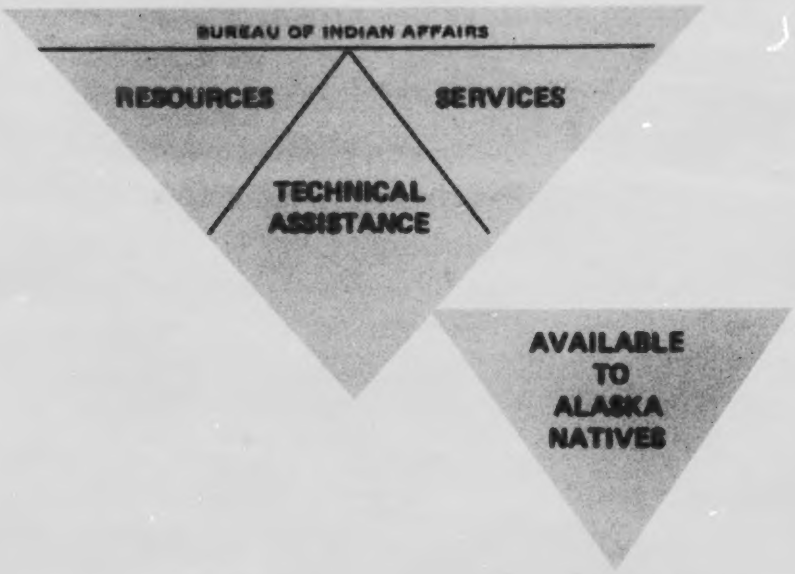
ROADS



THE HOONAH CANNERY ROAD, which is about 1.1 miles in length, provides access for Hoonah residents to an old cannery which has facilities for fishing boat repair and storage of fishing gear. The above picture shows the old road to the cannery which was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in the nineteen thirties.



THE SAME SECTION OF ROAD AFTER RECONSTRUCTION BY THE BIA.



"The Native Claims Settlement Act has provided regional and village corporations with the "tools of wealth"- land, resources, and investment capital. However, Native communities are a long way from economic self-sufficiency. Most of them will be for years to come. Their growth and development cannot be isolated from conditions and circumstances of the state's economy–its comprehensive land-use and natural resources development policies. What are the chances of viable, economic survival for more than 200 village corporations–private, for-profit, stockholder organizations?"

FROM

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

- Act as liaison to Native organizations to speed decisions and hasten economic activity through process of Industrial Development
- Stimulate private investment in development of Native resources
- Promote expansion of industry in Alaska
- Provide information to potential industrial firms on matters such as location, access to resources, business climate, and sources of funding
- Work for cooperative relationships with other Federal, State and local agencies, along with private organizations to enhance development
- Convey known growth potential and opportunity to Native groups, encourage use of Native work force
- Assist and unify approaches to create job opportunity and pursue on-the-job training for Natives, with industry
- Provide advisory services, assistance and technical information to help Native organizations train their own staff for economic, resources development planning and industrial development techniques

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

PROMOTING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN NATIVE RESOURCES

The Industrial Development program provides liaison between Native organizations, local, State and Federal agencies and private enterprise, to promote private investment in Native resources and development potentials. Industrial Development meets with industry and government officials to assist Native-owned companies to contract and/or develop minority business opportunities. Future growth depends upon close cooperation among all sectors to assure maximum benefits, not only for Native people, but all of Alaska.

The most important function accomplished during calendar year 1975 was to provide detailed information and confer with representatives from 19 industries to explore and examine new, expanded, or possible joint venture developments. Prospective developers included wood products, jewelry and petro-chemical manufacturers and the hotel, tourist and recreation industry. While none of these prospects progressed to fruition in 1975, some are continuing possibilities.

INDUSTRIAL PROFILES

BIA Industrial Development obtained and distributed industrial profiles on 25 Native communities. These materials were distributed along with other economic and resource development promotion information and publications to various organizations interested in business development in Alaska. In addition, BIA funded four community profiles that were prepared, published and distributed by the State Division of Economic Enterprises.

CRAFTSMEN TRAVEL

In cooperation with the Economic Development Administration and the American Indian Travel Commission, funds were provided for two Native handicraft demonstrators to participate in the American Indian Arts, Crafts and Travel Exhibit at the U.S. Trade Center in Germany.

BIA arranged to bring Mr. Joe Estes, president of Haeger Potteries, Dundee, Illinois to Alaska to provide professional assistance on product-packaging, design, pricing, and marketing of pottery products for the Nelson Island School of Design at Toksook Bay, Alaska. This arrangement was made in cooperation with the State Department of Economic Development.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Community matching funds were provided for Metlakatla to hire a consulting firm who prepared and published a technical assistance report, "Recreation and Tourism Potential of Annette Islands and the Metlakatla Indian Community." Federal agencies assisting with data funds, and expertise included the Park Service, Economic Development Administration, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and BIA.

An assessment of the opportunity for Native investment or ownership of travel agency businesses was undertaken, by a consulting firm under contract with BIA. Travel agency businesses are in the process of being purchased or established under Native ownership.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

NEW COMPANY STARTED

As the result of a feasibility and market analysis contracted for by BIA, a new company, Survey Alaska, Inc., was formed. The company offers aerial photo and mapping service. It is an Angoon village corporation owned business enterprise.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

A basic industrial development course (BIDC) was held at Alyeska by the University of Alaska and attended by 30 representatives from Native organizations. BIA assisted participants with tuition funds. The BIA industrial development officer is on the BIDC steering committee, and participates as an instructor for the course.

BICENTENNIAL PROJECTS

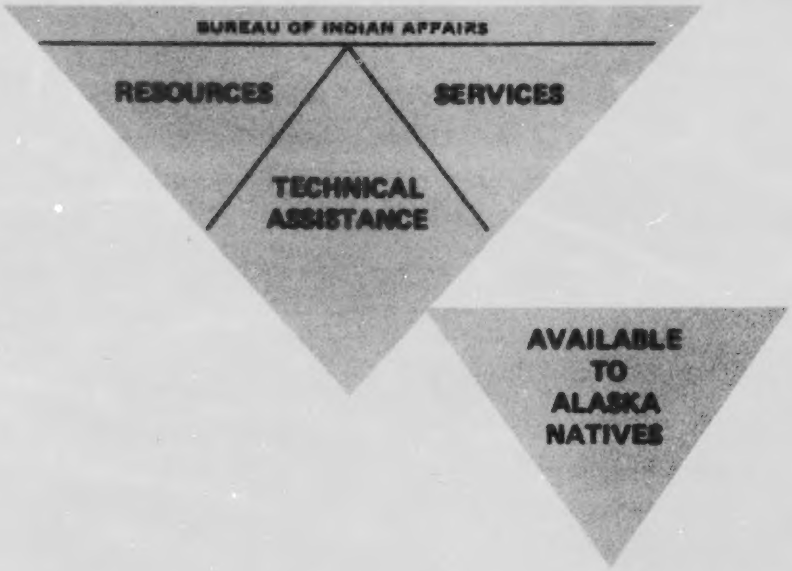
During the past fiscal year the office of Industrial Development worked closely with the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) and the State Bicentennial Commission to develop Native projects. These resulted in contracts with the Cook Inlet Native Association, and the Tlingit and Haida Central Council. Eight villages were designated as Bicentennial communities by the State Commission and a Native Arts and Crafts Symposium was approved as one of ARBA's "International Projects."

Cultural preservation and restoration projects were designated by the State Bicentennial Commission for Shishmaref, Angoon, Kotzebue, Metlakatla, Nome, Yakutat, Fort Yukon, Anchorage, Tanana Chiefs region and Bristol Bay region. Angoon and the Auke Tribe were selected for ARBA grants.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES PROVIDE JOBS AND INCOME. . . .

. . . .TO HELP SUSTAIN VIABLE NATIVE COMMUNITIES.



"We are responsible for all phases of forest management on Alaska Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut trust lands, reservations, and Native public domain allotments."

FROM

FORESTRY

On Trust Lands

- Locate, cruise, appraise and prepare reports on timber to be sold under timber contracts, special allotment timber cutting permits, or when timber is included in land sales
- Prepare timber sales contracts, advertisements, solicit bids, administer and supervise timber cutting contracts, collect stumpage fees and distribute income
- Provide for fire protection either directly or through negotiations for cooperative agreements with other State and Federal Agencies on trust lands
- Prepare management plans which include forest inventories and provisions for sustained yield, silvicultural practices, and environmental protection

On Non-Trust lands

- Provide technical assistance to Natives on non-trust lands upon request if funds and personnel are available including villages, regions, former reserves and four towns named in Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
- Help establish Native forestry programs on Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act land

FORESTRY

FORESTRY ON TRUST LANDS

Assistance to Annette Reservation

Benefits to Annette Islands Reserve residents are obtained through income derived from sale of timber and management of forests. The Annette annual cut is established by a management plan prepared by BIA and approved by the community council. The sale of logs on logging units is recommended by BIA, approved by Council, then advertised. Sealed bids are received from prospective bidders with high bidder awarded contract to cut timber on the Native Reserve. BIA administers these sales.

A 1975 inventory of the northern half of Annette Islands Reserve forest lands provided timber volume estimates for layout of new logging units for the next 20 years. The estimated timber value on the area inventoried amounts to $16 million. BIA will apply data in preparing annual sales and Metlakatla will receive benefits from annual timber sales and a managed forest. The inventory was contracted to a consulting forestry firm and monitored by BIA Forestry.

BIA assisted the Annette Council, in the organization and preparation of the Chenango Mountain timber sale which will yield an estimated income of $667,000 to the Reserve over the next two years. The income will be used to operate and administer tribal business.

As part of BIA Trust responsibilities, Metlakatla was assisted in developing a rate appeal to secure favorable settlement on disputed stumpage rates for the Annette Bay Logging unit. Hearings were completed in 1975; a decision will be rendered in 1976.

Individuals with Native Allotment Assisted

Individual allotment owners may follow the same procedure as Annette Island in requesting and setting up timber sales. Allottees may do their own logging with BIA supervision. For instance, during 1975, BIA Forestry estimated the volume and value of an allottee's timber, issued a permit to cut, and supervised the logging operation. The timber was cut and sold by the allottee using her own equipment instead of contracting the work. This permitted the owner to gain business experience and conduct the timber harvest for maximum profit.

Allottees from Port Graham and English Bay requested BIA not grant a time extension to the purchaser of approximately 7 million board feet of timber included in a sale of timber from 5 allotments in the vicinity. As a result, an extension was denied and the purchaser forfeited the $301,000 paid for the timber when he could not complete the obligations of the contract on time. However, an extension was granted to permit the purchaser additional time to remove timber cut that had not been shipped.

ASSISTANCE ON NON-TRUST LANDS

Filing For Land Selections Under ANCSA

Shee Atika, Inc. of Sitka and Goldbelt, Inc. of Juneau received assistance in preparation for filing land selections containing an estimated one billion board feet of timber valued at $100 million. This involved locating and outlining favorable timbered areas in a 50 mile radius of the two cities.

FORESTRY

Alaska Tribal Association Forestry Plan

Seven villages, Elim, Gambell, Savoonga, Venetie, Tetlin, Arctic Village and Klukwan located on former Reserves, chose to keep their lands rather than participate in Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) land selections. In an effort to coordinate planning for development they formed the Alaska Tribal Association.

The first Forestry priority set by the Association was the preparation of a five-year logging and forest development plan for Elim. BIA Forestry contracted with Elim's Kwiniuk Native Association who subcontracted and assisted a forest consulting firm. A forest type map was prepared which shows the location of timber types on the Reserve. A five year timber harvest plan was also prepared showing areas to be cut each year, a transportation plan, and recommended equipment. Elim plans to utilize their sawmill to produce lumber and develop a regional market for an estimated production of 625,000 board feet per year.

The second priority of the group was assistance to Tetlin. A contract has been made with the Native-owned firm of Survey Alaska, Inc., to prepare the first part of a two phase contract which will yield a forest type map of the former Tetlin Reserve. The total mapping should be in final form by November 1976, if the second part of the contract is bid in July.

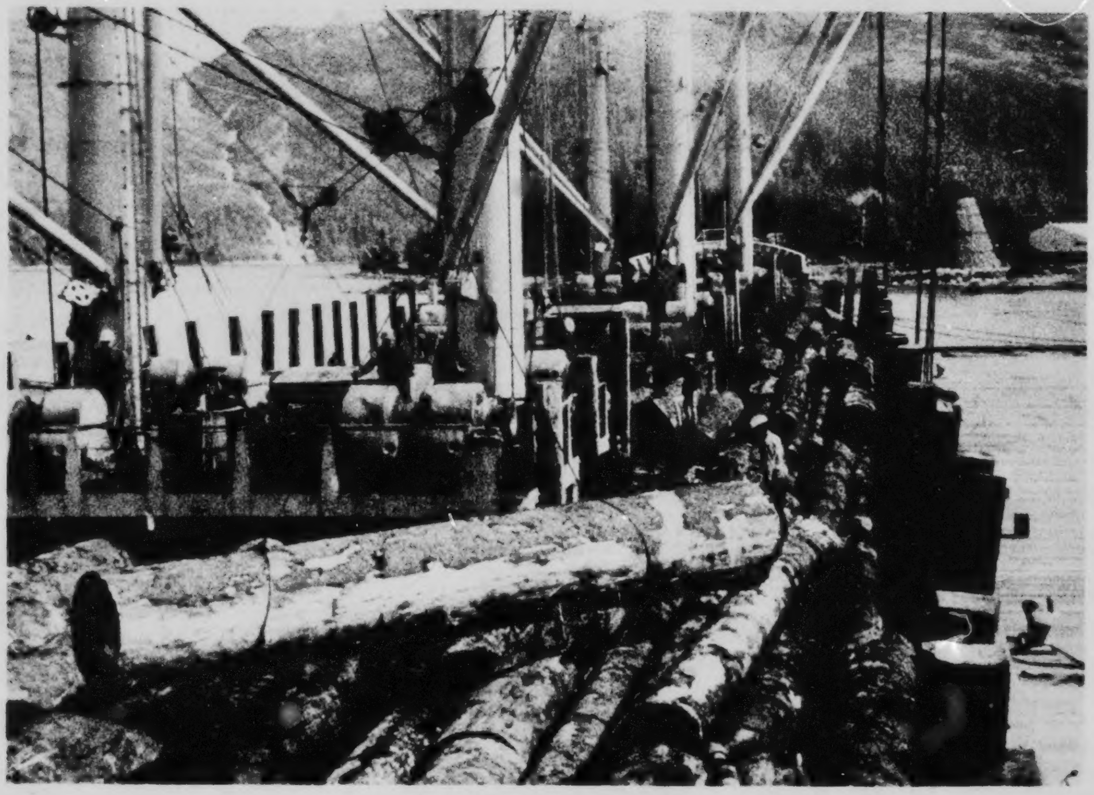
Both Elim and Tetlin will receive a complete set of aerial photographs covering their areas.

COORDINATING STATE AND FEDERAL EFFORTS

BIA exchanged data and secured aerial photos from State Forestry Department. Fire protection was afforded Native allotments by BLM under a fire control agreement. Identification of archeological sites on timber sale areas was done with State Division of Parks and the National Park Service to protect these sites.

The U.S. Forest Service furnished data for timber sale appraisals, maps showing annually logged areas and a fire protection agreement for Annette Islands Reserve. BIA worked with the Army Corps of Engineers which is responsible for environmental quality control on Native lands. They issue permits to BIA for log dumps and rafting areas required for logging operations.

FORESTRY



METLAKATLA RESIDENTS of Annette Islands Reserve provide 95% of the longshoring labor loading logs and lumber at Metlakatla Port.

FORESTRY

KWINIUK RIVER, ELIM, high recreation and fish spawning value of this stream must be considered in forest management planning.

RESOURCES

SERVICES

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

AVAILABLE
TO
AL[illegible]
NA[illegible]

"We plan to continue the Housing Improvement Program to augment other housing programs developed by newly formed Regional Native Housing Authorities and in cooperation with Public Health and the Department of Housing and Urban Development."

FROM

HOUSING

- Assist Native communities and families to participate in Federal housing programs
- Assist in providing repairs, renovations and enlargements to existing housing to make it more livable and less hazardous
- Construct as many houses as feasible, of safe and adequate quality
- Assist Alaska Natives in planning, development and management of Housing Programs
- Provide technical assistance to newly formed Native Housing Authorities in areas of planning, contracting, personal services, funding and purchasing
- Provide grants to reduce the amounts of loans to purchase housing

HOUSING

500 UNITS OF HOUSING FOR 19 VILLAGES

Housing is seen as a priority need in Alaska Native Villages. To meet this need technical assistance was provided by BIA in organizing five Native Housing Authorities to administer the force account construction of 500 units of low cost housing in 19 villages. Formulation of Housing Authorities made it possible to utilize funds estimated at $15 million from Housing and Urban Development (HUD). BIA assisted Bristol Bay Native Association, Bering Straits Native Association, NANA, Tanana Chiefs Conference. Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP), and North Slope Native Association in organizing Housing Authorities for their respective regions.

BIA Housing coordinated logistics of freight handling between manufacturers of housing components and villages. Freight was transported via BIA ship NORTH STAR III, commercial tug and barge lines plus truck and air carriers. A cross-service agreement was signed with U.S. Department of Defense Contract Supply Agency to inspect goods and materials at manufacturing sites before shipment to Alaska.

A tri-agency agreement was reached between BIA, HUD and Public Health Service (PHS) to provide adequate water and waste facilities for new housing. BIA participated in the preparation of necessary information to be submitted to Bureau of Land Management so land titles, descriptions, photographs and plats could be developed.

Workshop sessions were conducted with Housing Authorities, HUD, PHS and BIA during and after formulation of Authorities to explain and discuss budgets, annual contribution contracts, accounting procedures, use permits, land titles, purchases, and shipping.

In September 1975 the barge Kokohead sunk enroute to Alaska from Seattle. Lost in the sinking were 136 housing units and components for 20 others. Since that time all units and components have been reordered and are presently being shipped or will be shipped in the Spring of 1976.

Construction materials destined for Shaktoolik could not be delivered as scheduled by the NORTH STAR as ice conditions prohibited unloading during 1975. Materials, however, will be shipped during 1976.

HOUSING AUTHORITIES ORGANIZED IN 1975

	VILLAGE	NO. OF UNITS
Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) (Bethel Agency)	Emmonak	30
	St. Mary's	20
	Hooper Bay	30
Bristol Bay Native Association (Anchorage Agency)	Togiak	30
Bering Straits (Nome Agency)	St. Michael	25
	Stebbins	20
	Unalakleet	20
	Savoonga	25
	Gambell	30
	Teller	30
	Wales	18
	Shaktoolik	20
NANA (Nome Agency)	Noatak	22
	Noorvik	20
	Shungnak	18
	Kotzebue	57
Tanana Chiefs Conference (Fairbanks Agency)	Galena	30
	Fort Yukon	40
	Tanacross	15

HOUSING

REPLACEMENT HOUSING FOR NOME DISASTER VICTIMS

By February 1975 replacement housing was completed for victims of the Bering Sea storm that struck coastal villages in the vicinity of Nome on November 11, 1974. Following designation of the area as a national disaster by President Ford, various Federal, State and local agencies and organizations coordinated rehabilitation efforts for the stricken communities.

Through force account contracting the Bureau purchased 27 replacement housing units for Nome and three for Unalakleet then hired local Native labor to do the construction work. The city of Nome made residential lots available, the State Disaster office contracted to buy gravel fill for the lots, and the Federal Disaster office funded transportation costs of trucking, barging and flying building materials to the construction sites.

HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS (HIP) IN SOUTHEAST

An agreement between Southeast Agency, Hoonah City Council and Klawock City Council was established to distribute and monitor HIP funds. Certain functions of program management and services were also delegated to the communities.

Approximately 77 families, with special emphasis on the elderly, were provided direct grants for housing improvement. This represents a 75% increase of assistance to home owners during the year. Factors permitting increased assistance were additional funding, employment of full-time Housing officer, and common use of the Tlingit and Haida Housing Authority purchasing agent. The agent, based in Seattle, was authorized to purchase materials on behalf of individual HIP grant recipients for their homes.

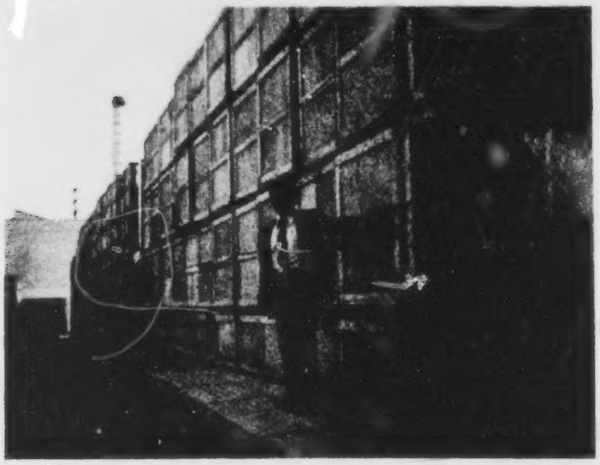
SETTING PRIORITIES/BETHEL AGENCY

In Bethel an Advisory Housing Committee was established to develop a program and set priorities as a basis for selecting villages in most need of replacement housing. Village councils are asked to select individuals within the village to receive new housing.

BIA Housing assists villages with coordination of transportation, equipment and materials during emergency situations such as spring flooding on the Kuskokwim and Yukon Rivers.

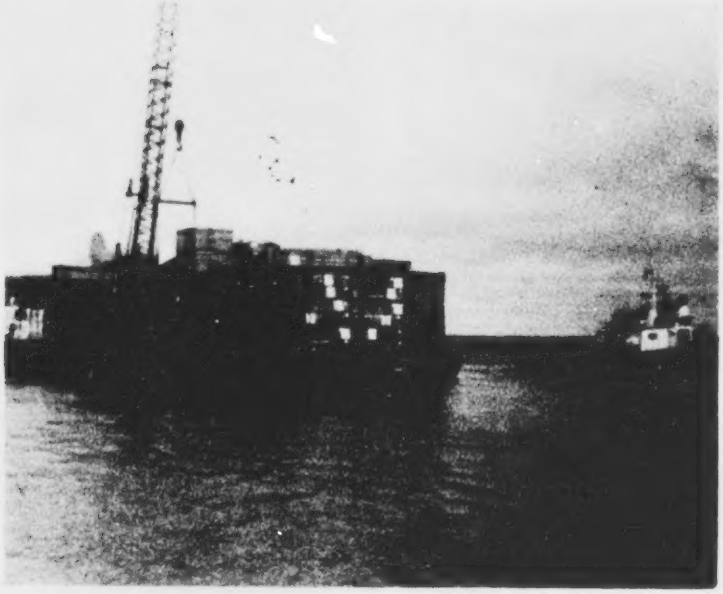
HOUSING

NATIVE HOUSING AUTHORITY representatives confer with Area Director Clarence Antioquia during planning phase prior to construction of 500 units of Native Housing begun in 1975.



HOUSING MATERIALS STORED IN SEATTLE after purchase and awaiting various modes of transportation to the Northwest and Interior of Alaska.

HOUSING



DELIVERY OF 30 HOUSING UNITS up the Yukon River by tug and barge bound for Emmonak.

HELICOPTER OPERATIONS: Lightering from barge to landing sites in six villages. Two helicopters were used in the operation, lifting 4,000 pounds each trip.

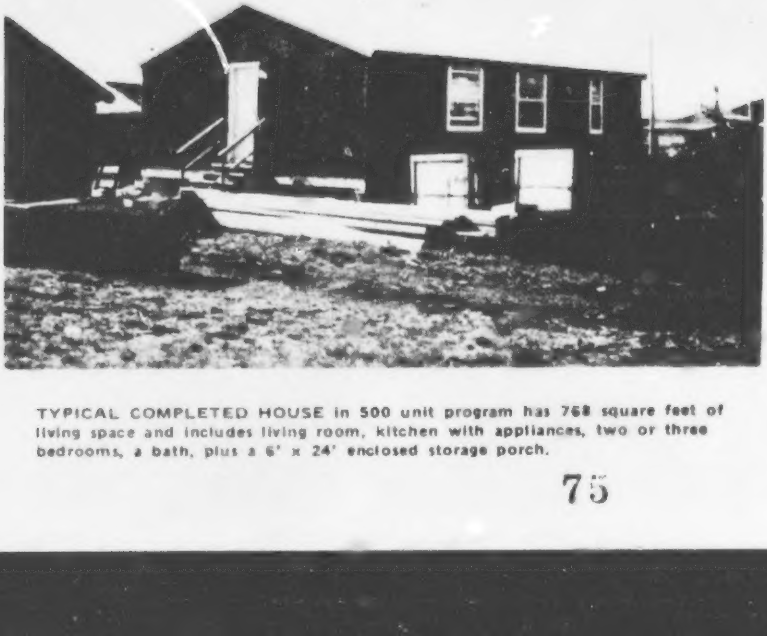
HOUSING

HOUSING FOUNDATION UNDER CONSTRUCTION

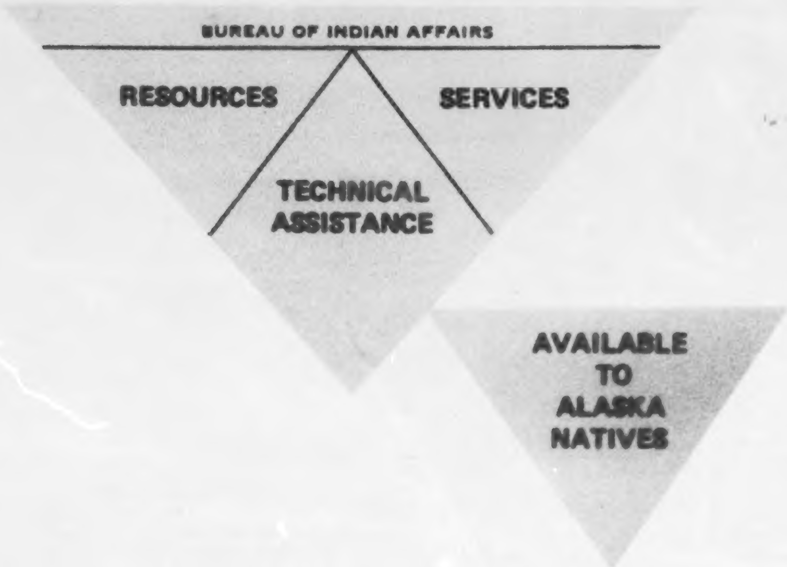
WIDE OPEN SPACES for constructing houses on the tundra.

HOUSING

THE OLD AND THE NEW



TYPICAL COMPLETED HOUSE in 500 unit program has 768 square feet of living space and includes living room, kitchen with appliances, two or three bedrooms, a bath, plus a 6' x 24' enclosed storage porch.


BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
RESOURCES
SERVICES
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
AVAILABLE TO ALASKA NATIVES

"Our credit program is flexible enough to assist the individual Native entrepreneur, as well as large Native organizations to further their business enterprises."

FROM

CREDIT

- Assist Native organizations and individuals in obtaining funds for community, industrial and other development activities
- Furnish advice and guidance in relation to financial and other business practices
- Assist individuals locate financing
- Extend, and modify loans for associations and individuals who have loans through association programs
- Guarantee certain loans to Alaska Native entities and individuals if they meet eligibility criteria

CREDIT

IMPLEMENTING INDIAN FINANCE ACT

Under the Indian Finance Act the Bureau of Indian Affairs has a responsibility to carefully review and analyze applications and supporting documents to assure compliance and recommend or approve loans that indicate applicants have a reasonable prospect for repayment. The Indian, Eskimo or Aleut applicant has a responsibility and obligation to repay the amount borrowed. The lender assumes responsibility of servicing the loan adequately and effectively, exerting every reasonable means in default cases to assist the borrower against loss of home, land, or business.

During 1975, guidelines for implementing the Indian Finance Act of 1974 were finalized. The Act has three basic components of importance to Alaska Native business interests. Essentially, the Act authorizes incorporation of existing Revolving Loan Funds, creates a new Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Program, and establishes the Indian Business Development Program.

The Act's Indian Revolving Loan Fund (Title I) consolidates existing revolving funds administered by BIA under the Indian Reorganization Act, Oklahoma Welfare Act and the Navajo-Hopi Rehabilitation Act. Restrictions under these acts have been eliminated to make loan funds equally available to all Indians providing their business organization structure meets Departmental criteria. Loans will be made only where there is a reasonable prospect of repayment and only after the applicant has exhausted all avenues of reasonable financing from other lenders.

Title II of the Act, called the "Indian Loan Guaranty and Insurance Program," is used to guarantee or insure loans made by private lenders to Native entities or individuals for up to 90 percent of the unpaid principal and interest due. Payment of an interest subsidy on these loans is also part of the program.

The Indian Business Development Program (IBDP), Title [illegible] of the Act, makes grants of up to 50 thousand dollars available to Indian entrepreneurs or Indian organizations to start, expand, or acquire businesses for profit. Grantees must obtain at least 60 percent of the additional financing need from sources other than their personal investment.

To be eligible for these grants, businesses must be located on or near a reservation and provide direct employment for Indians living on a reservation. The term "Reservation" as applied in Alaska, means land held by incorporated Native groups, regional corporations, and village corporations under the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (AN CSA).

GRANT PROGRAM FOR NATIVE BUSINESSES

Grants to Alaska Native businesses totaling one million dollars were administered to assist 36 Alaska Native business enterprises during fiscal year 1975. These grants, made available under the Indian Finance Act of 1974, ranged from $1500 to $50,000. Businesses receiving grants include an air taxi service, small retail outlets for general merchandise, arts and crafts, and specialties, fishing boats, fish processing, a tour boat and a travel agency.

CREDIT

REVOLVING LOAN FUND

The Revolving loan fund for Alaska amounts to $7 million and is utilized by Native businesses and individuals under the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934. As money is paid back into the fund it is available for reborrowing.

Recipients include relending associations, cannery associations, village-owned stores, and utilities companies, providing these entities are Native owned or managed. BIA Credit officers assist these enterprises by coordinating and preparing necessary documents, maintaining accounts, and arranging insurance coverage and the settlement of insurance claims.

TRAINING FOR VILLAGE STORE MANAGEMENT

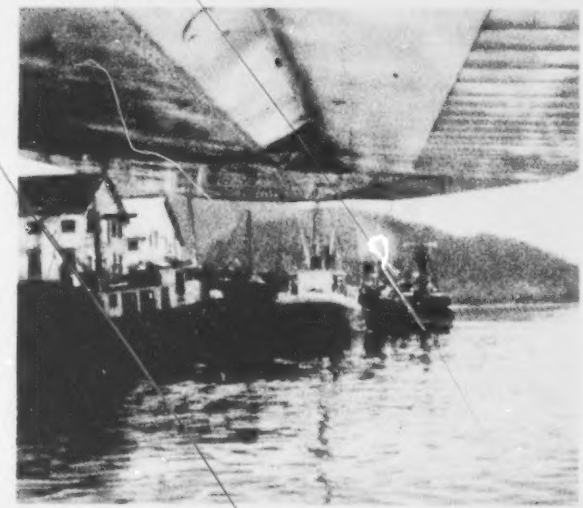
Financial and management assistance was provided to Native village store operations through a BIA funded training program sponsored by the Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association, Inc. (ANICA). An itinerant teacher visited stores to help managers with day-to-day operations, merchandising, displaying, bookkeeping, accounts, and taxes.

DIRECT LOAN TO KAKE

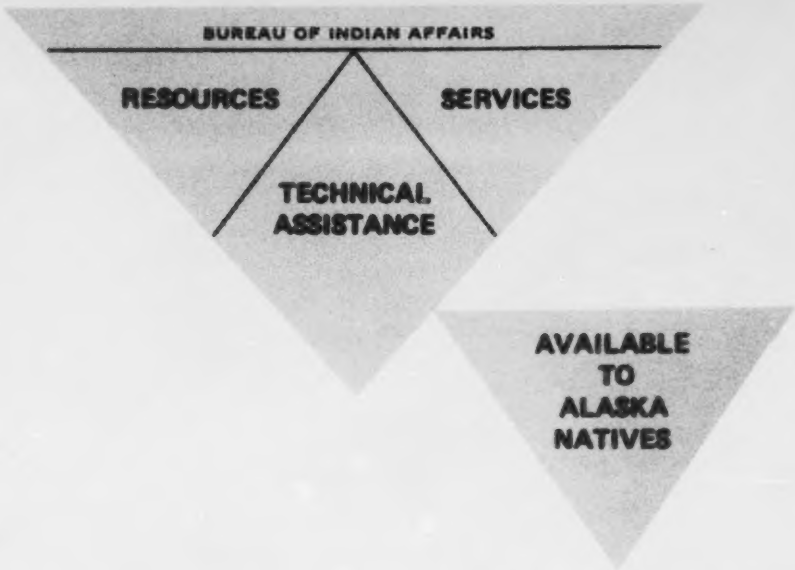
BIA Credit assisted the Indian Reorganization Act (IRA) Council of Kake by supplying a direct loan from the revolving credit fund for cannery operations. The Credit Office administers operating capital and finances repairs to vessels belonging to Native canneries and fishing fleets in Southeast Alaska.

CREDIT

THE VILLAGE-OWNED AND OPERATED STORE AT STEBBINS is a modern facility complete with check-out counters, and a walk-in refrigerator and freezer system. Similar stores have been built during the 70's in many villages to replace obsolete facilities. BIA assists villages with credit and financing services for construction and operation of the stores. Approximately 40 villages, including Stebbins, are members or associate members of ANICA, Inc., the Alaska Native Industries Cooperative Association. The Cooperative organized in 1946 with BIA assistance, operates to facilitate supplying merchandise and other supplies to isolated villages throughout Alaska.



FISHING TENDERS LINE UP at the Hydaburg Cold Storage wharf to off load salmon during the summer run. Financial assistance for upgrading cannery and cold storage facilities, along with developing other business enterprises, are available to Native organizations through the BIA credit program. The program includes grants, direct loans and guaranteed loans from other lenders.



"As the transfer of BIA schools to the State of Alaska continues there will be a reorientation of Facilities Management into a Branch of Engineering Services. Offered to Native communities will be engineering, architectural, drafting and technician services as a grant-type consulting program for village electrification, utilities, community centers, economic development—grant applications for everythingfrom museums to docks."

FROM

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

- Development, design and execution of major alterations and improvement to Bureau facilities used to serve Alaska Natives
- Programming assistance to agencies in areas of repair, maintenance and operations
- Engineering and architectural assistance to agencies and Native groups
- Inspection and evaluation of agency facilities and work programming
- On-the-job training for construction and maintenance personnel
- Technician services in fields of heating, diesel mechanics, electricity, sanitation equipment, light plant generators, radio, and expediting the ordering of parts
- Maintenance, operation, repair, renovation, modernization, and expansion of Bureau physical plant facilities in Alaska
- Technical assistance, as appropriate, to Native groups and individuals toward economic development of resources and improvement of the social environment
- Assist Native communities in establishing, operating and maintaining village electrical, heating, sanitary, and safety systems
- Make surplus equipment available to agency programs

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

MAINTAINING DAY SCHOOLS

Most of the 50 Day Schools operated by BIA in Alaska are geographically isolated. No roads connect the villages to each other or to centers of population where Agency and Area Offices are located. Transportation is mainly by air, with some river boat travel in summer and snomobile or dog team travel in winter. Yearly orders of construction materials, school supplies, groceries, and fuel are generally delivered to coastal villages once a year by the BIA ship, NORTH STAR III, then barged by local companies to river villages. This restrictive transportation system does not permit easy access to supply outlets. However, many of the day schools have sophisticated heating and utility systems which call for expert maintenance.

To meet this requirement day school maintenancemen and janitors are usually hired locally on recommendation of the Advisory School Board. If they have not received prior training they are trained on the job and attend workshops, such as the Heating and Boiler Systems training sessions held this past year in Akiachak and Kwethluk and attended by 40 maintenancemen. Facilities Management personnel in the agency offices give advice and suggestions to day school staffs on maintenance problems by two-way radio or memo and travel to the schools when necessary. Assistance is also given to village-owned utility systems and businesses when possible.

Contracts are written with various village councils to supply water and electricity to the schools and to longshore school supplies. Alaska Village Electric Cooperative, Inc. (AVEC) contracts to provide electricity to 19 day schools in the Bethel Agency and seven in the Nome Agency.

FACE LIFT FOR MT. EDGECUMBE DORMS

A full-scale alteration of three student dormitories at Mt. Edgecumbe was begun in 1975. Seventy-three separate rooms, fully carpeted, were constructed to accommodate 4-6 students per room. This was a force account construction project done by the BIA Anchorage Construction and Maintenance Center.

Other force account projects are underway at Tatitlek and Barter Island. Tatitlek will have a new village electric system, and Barter Island school, a new sewage system.

MEKORYUK AND STEBBINS SCHOOLS REPLACED

The four classroom school at Mekoryuk, destroyed by fire in May 1975, was replaced and in operation by September 1975 complete with carpeting, lunch program facilities and a covered playdeck area.

School facilities at Stebbins, including teachers' quarters and utilities building were destroyed by fire on August 29, 1975. Replacement facilities were completed in early 1976. Prior to opening the new facility, building construction was completed and utilities in place, but due to below zero temperatures, water could not be run through the utilidor pipe system for fear of freezing. The heating unit had to first be completed, then water shipped in via airplane to activate utilidor system.

Joint effort by BIA Education, Facilities Management, Contracting and Housing in Agency and Area offices, along with contractors who supplied building materials and transportation, made it possible to expedite these projects, with a minimum of time lost to the education programs for village children.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

VILLAGE ELECTRIFICATION

Installing electrical power systems is another joint effort BIA has participated in with Native Authorities, village councils and State and Federal agencies. Kake, Hoonah and Klawock received use permits from BIA to utilize 500 KW generator sets and were assisted by a BIA diesel mechanic with installation of electric systems. Kipnuk, Ruby, Manokotak, Kasaan and Ouzinkie were also assisted in 1975.

MAINTENANCEMAN ADOLPH HAMILTON employed at BIA Shageluk Day School upgrades technical skills during a training session.

IMPROVING VILLAGE WATER SYSTEMS

Water and sewage facilities for villages of Lower Kalskag and Upper Kalskag were improved as a result of coordinated planning and effort by the Village Councils, Public Health Service (PHS), and BIA. Another joint effort involved replacement of a well-water system at Tooksook Bay. Water systems are being planned with the State Environment Conservation Office, PHS, and the villages of Beaver and Brevig Mission.

BIA contracts annually with village councils of Alakanuk, Emmonak and Tuntutuliak to provide water for day school facilities. Revision and repairs were made to the flood damaged utilidor system for school facilities at Pilot Station and Alakanuk.

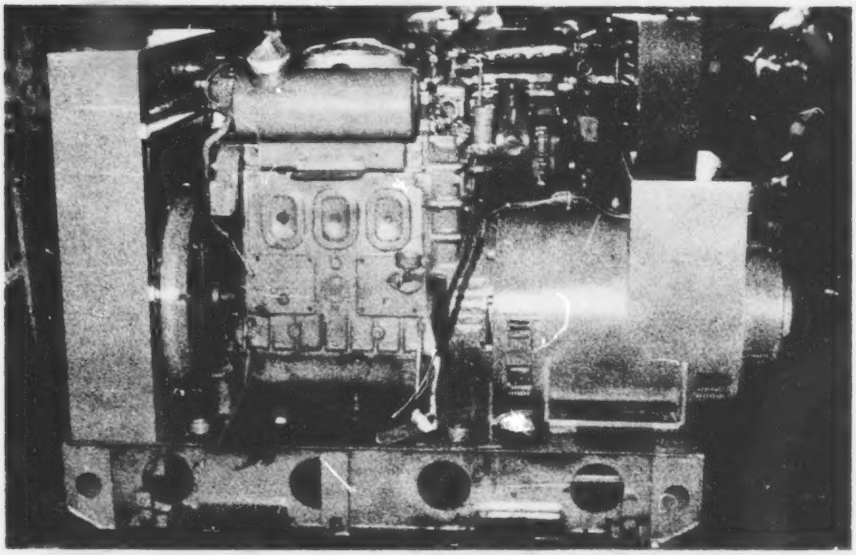
FIRE DETECTION SYSTEM UPGRADED

With the transfer of the BIA education program to the North Slope Borough School District in 1975 responsibility for operation and maintenance of the school facility is now being administered by the Borough School District. The school complex consists of 123,000 square feet of classrooms, gym, dining facilities, and units of staff housing.

Before the transfer BIA contracted for the installation of a sprinkler and fire detection system to assure facilities met State safety requirements. BIA continues to operate the utilities system for the community of Barrow under contract to Barrow Utilities, Inc.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

FIRE ENGINE DESTINED FOR SAND POINT was acquired from a military excess depot, rehabilitated and made ready for delivery by the Anchorage Construction and Maintenance Unit.



TWO 40 KILOWATT GENERATOR SETS sent to Brevig Mission to power school and village/PHS water project.

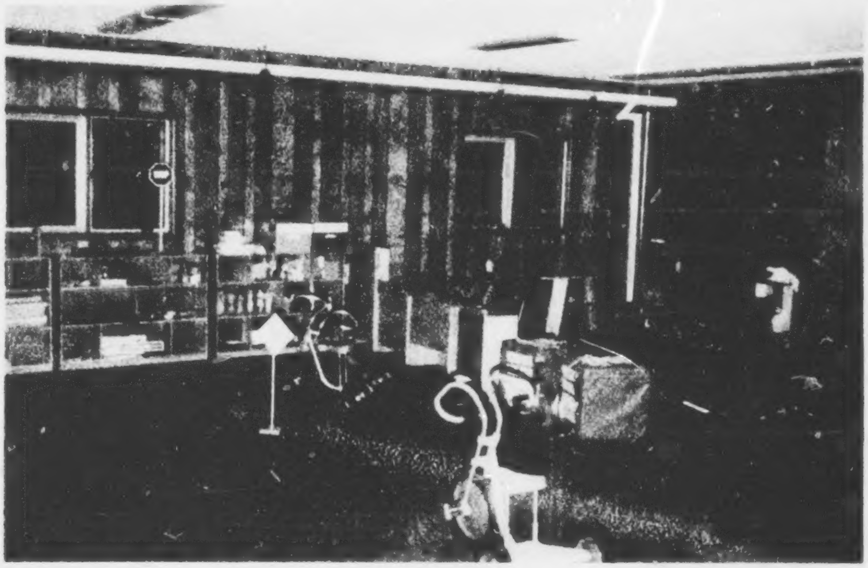
FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

NEW MEKORYUK SCHOOL completed September 1975. Buildings from left to right are: Triplex quarters, new school, new quonset covered play area, and charred piling of old school destroyed by fire April 16, 1975.

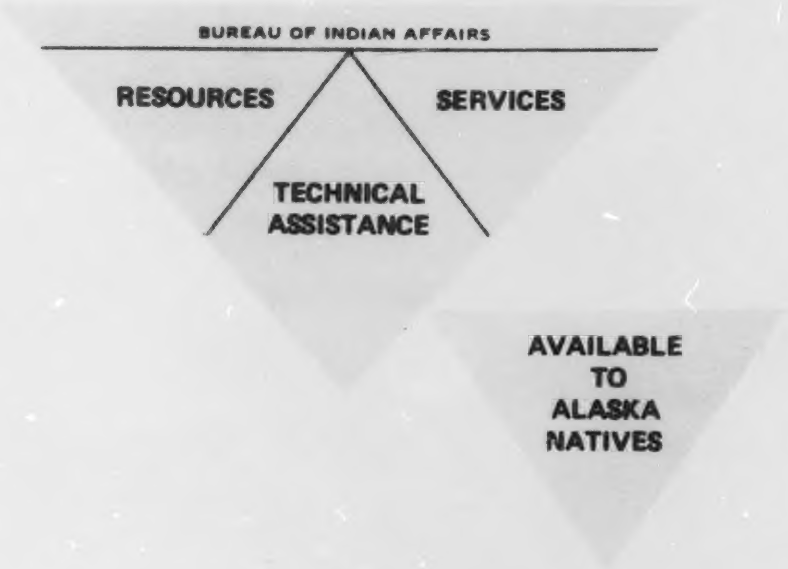
LARGE OPEN-CONCEPT CLASSROOM area of new Mekoryuk school. Dining tables are being used for study, until classroom furnishings arrive.

FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

NEW STEBBINS SCHOOL FACILITIES completed February 1976. Buildings from left to right are: Duplex quarters, school, utility building, and village gymnasium under construction.



INTERIOR OF STEBBINS SCHOOL showing carpeted and paneled kindergarten classroom which is typical of other classroom areas.



"Native parents and the Bureau recognize the need to provide the highest quality education possible for Native children. We work cooperatively to accomplish this objective."

FROM

EDUCATION

- Provide a broad range of Education programs for Native students in day schools and boarding school
- Adhere to Advisory School Board recommendations
- Establish appropriate guidelines, policies and regulations for the operation of Bureau schools in Alaska
- Promote understanding of national Bureau policies to be implemented by educators in Bureau schools
- Facilitate planning, development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of education programs at the Agency and school level
- Provide training programs for local school boards and Native parent committees
- Encourage all Education personnel to continue their education through training programs and educational leave policies
- Coordinate and implement school transfers and school attendance areas with the State education system
- Facilitate Johnson-O'Malley supplemental education programs and funding under contract to Native organizations and other entities for Native students and preschool children in public schools
- Promote continued and higher education for all Alaska Natives
- Provide technical assistance to schools and Native organizations regarding higher education grants-in-aid and adult education programs

EDUCATION

SECRETARIAL OBJECTIVES

In a continuing effort to assure Native people the right to determine the educational management system they prefer for their children, the Secretary of Interior requested the Bureau inform villages of the management options available to them. During 1975, more than a dozen presentations were coordinated with the State Department of Education and made to village councils, advisory school boards, and parent councils. School system options available are those operated by BIA, State, city or borough, and "contract"schools.

Ultimately, the ideal situation will be local control of schools, but until that time when State or local entities exercise the option for local control, the Bureau of Indian Affairs will continue to operate schools. Since 1967, a total of 32 schools have transferred to State control. During the past year the State of Alaska eliminated its State Operated School System (SOSS) and will replace it with Regional Educational Attendance areas, a system which divides the State into 21 regions, each with an elected school board and a regional superintendent of schools. Once this system begins to function the goal of a single system of education with local control will be facilitated.

QUALITY EDUCATION FOR NATIVE STUDENTS

The goal of offering a "Quality Education" to students attending BIA schools is being implemented through a variety of programs based on student needs at the local level. Assessment of student needs is determined by parent committees, local school boards, and Bureau staff in each of the 50 day schools and boarding school operated by BIA in Alaska.

Enrollment and Staff

With an enrollment of approximately 5,000 students, the average teacher-pupil ratio is one teacher per 16 students. The schools are staffed by accredited teachers whose credentials exceed the requirements outlined by the State Department of Education. All of the day schools have Native bilingual education aides. The Bureau employs 300 teachers, 150 bilingual aides, and 300 support service staff for nutrition and dormitory programs.

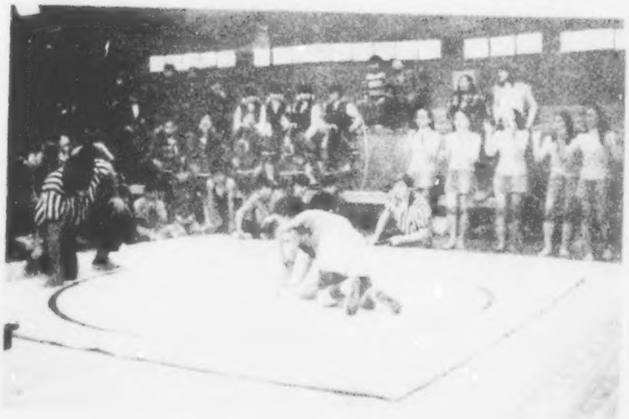
Day Schools

There are 32 elementary day schools and two village high schools in the Bethel Agency. Nome Agency has 11 elementary day schools plus Kotzebue Community School which offers kindergarten through grade 12; Fairbanks Agency has five schools, and one school is located in Southeast Alaska. At Alakanuk, Mountain Village, Emmonak, and Kiana, BIA operates the elementary through eighth grade school, and the State operates the high school. Generally speaking, the day schools, two to four classrooms in size, are located in remote, isolated villages with no connecting roads; the primary method of transporation being air travel.

Programs and Curricula

Bicultural programs, with emphasis on Native culture, arts and crafts, taught by Native instructors, are in affect in all day schools. Bethel Agency has 13 schools with bilingual curricula called the Primary Eskimo Program (PEP). Nome Agency has two schools with bilingual programs and plans to expand to other schools.

EDUCATION



COMMUNITY SUPPORT, AGENCY COORDINATION and lots of enthusiasm from students and teachers make athletic competitions for wrestling teams and cheerleading teams a high point of the school year.

WELCOME
BETHEL

STUDENTS COMBINE EXPERIENCE AND ABILITY to make new sounds during music workshops for school bands held in village schools.

HIGHLIGHTS 1975

EDUCATION

Agency coordinated activities in which many day schools participate include physical education and music programs. For instance, in the Bethel Agency there are 16 schools involved in wrestling and cheerleading competitions. Two agency-wide meets and several school meets with 15 weight classes are held annually. Cheerleader teams also travel to the meets and compete with one another. Those schools having bands may travel to other villages, via snowmobile or plane, to give concerts or to have a workshop with the resident band. Kotzebue, Mt. Edgecumbe, and other schools that have gymnasiums or multipurpose rooms participate in basketball and volleyball competition. Several schools in Bethel Agency hold an annual "Winter Olympics" where students compete for honors. Contests center around academic achievement and Eskimo games.

For the past eight years a school in the Nome Agency has been selected by the Agency parent committee to participate in an Academic Cross-Cultural Enrichment program. Each year (except 1972, when three grades from Gambell Day School made the trip), the entire student body, grades one to eight, the teachers, and two or three village representatives travel to Oregon to stay for six weeks. They live in a suburban culture with Oregon families and attend public schools experiencing the "American scene." Travel expenses are funded by Title I, Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The Oregon families, at their own expense, host the Alaska students. In 1975, Stebbins student made the trip to Beaverton; for school year 1975-76, St. Michael students will live in Corvallis, Oregon.

Supplemental remediation programs are available in BIA schools under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). Services include remedial help in all academic areas, resource centers, itinerant special education teachers, medical and educational diagnosis, plus treatment and classes for the trainables.

The Agencies are utilizing programs such as Rural Support Services for Exceptional Children and Early Identification and Program for the Handicapped. Students identified as having physical, mental or social exceptionalities may, at parents request, receive specialized therapy and instruction at Anchorage Treatment Center (ATC).

For the past three years summer camps emphasizing environmental education and leadership development have been sponsored by Bethel Agency. During 1975, the Agency organized a three-week summer camp near Anchorage for 120 students.

MT. EDGECUMBE BOARDING SCHOOL

More than 104 Native communities are represented by the 400 students attending Mt. Edgecumbe, the only BIA Boarding school in Alaska. The school is open to students who do not have a high school in their home community and to students with social, emotional or learning problems who cannot function well in their village environment. Programs offered are college preparatory courses, practical arts, pre-vocational training, and individualized tutorial-remedial instruction for students with learning disabilities.

Students participate in a full schedule of physical education activities including interscholastic basketball, volleyball, track, wrestling, gymnastics, drill team and cheerleading. The girl's volleyball team was Southeast champion for 1974-75. The school has a band and choir whose members participate in many local events in nearby Sitka and travel to other towns for regional band

EDUCATION

and chorus festivals. In 1975, the chorus traveled to Anchorage and Bethel for performances in both places.

Student Exchange programs with "outside" high schools are arranged and field trips conducted which allow students to participate in cultural and educational events. An on-the-job training program provides valuable work experience to older students and affords them a chance to learn of possible future vocations as well as to earn money.

A complete renovation of the dormitory system was undertaken throughout the summer and fall of 1975. By mid-December the dorms, were ready for occupancy, fully-carpeted, each room newly furnished to house four to six students.

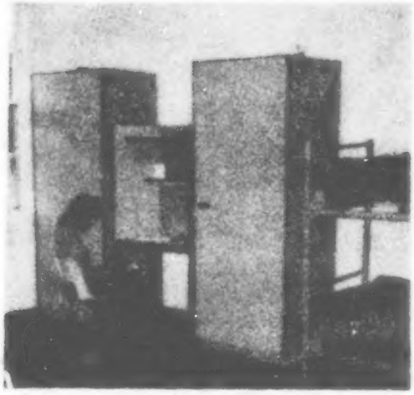
In the dormitories, the education program is extended by a comprehensive guidance program offering occupational information counseling, recreation, intramural games, student councils, a banking system and a school store. Students suggested and planned MECAP (Mt. Edgecumbe Comprehensive Alcohol Program) an on-campus facility which provides services and peer counseling for students with alcohol or drug problems. Also available through Public Health Service at Mt. Edgecumbe are complete medical, dental and psychiatric services.

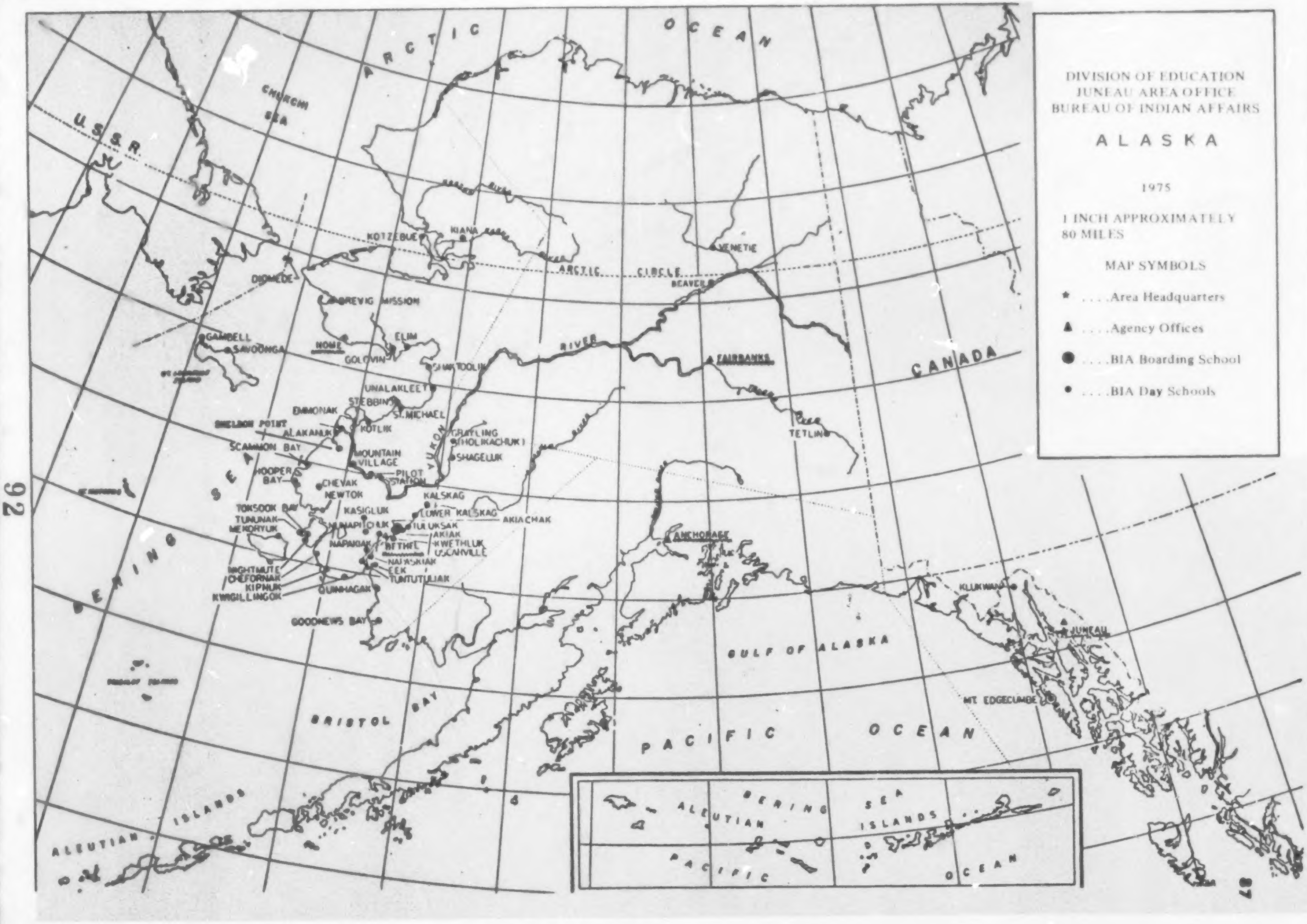
LILLIAN LANE FROM POINT HOPE, a graduating Senior at Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School in 1975, was selected for two consecutive years as "Outstanding Female Athlete." Because of the contributions Lillian made to the girls athletic program, Mt. Edgecumbe coaches have named the highest award a female athlete may receive, the "Lillian Lane Award."

In 1974 she set a State record with a shot put of 38' 5¼" at the Southeast meet. She was named to the Southeast Alaska All-Star team in basketball four years running and in volleyball, two years. Lillian led the Mt. Edgecumbe Bravettes to a Southeast Championship in basketball in 1973-74, and volleyball championships in 1974 and 1975.

EDUCATION

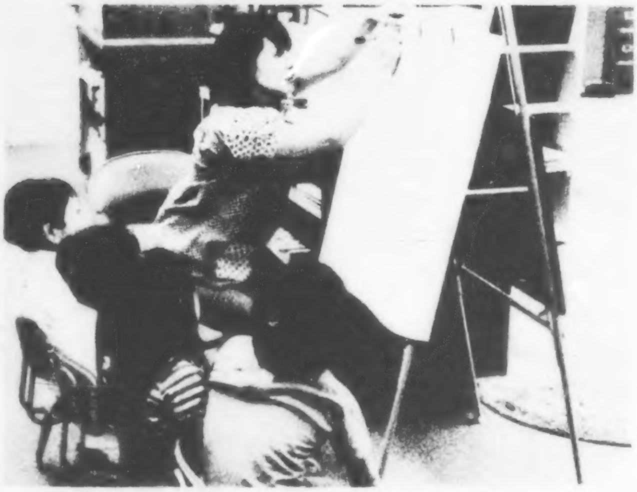
STUDENTS CAN TAKE A BREAK or study in their recently remodeled dorms at Mt. Edgecumbe. Renovation of three dorms took place during 1975. Fully carpeted rooms accommodate four to six students each. Dorms have lounge areas for socializing and kitchen facilities for preparing that needed snack.




DIVISION OF EDUCATION
JUNEAU AREA OFFICE
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
ALASKA
1975
1 INCH APPROXIMATELY 80 MILES
MAP SYMBOLS
★ . . . .Area Headquarters
▲ . . . .Agency Offices
● . . . .BIA Boarding School
• . . . .BIA Day Schools
ARCTIC OCEAN
CHUKCHI SEA
U.S.S.R.
CANADA
BERING SEA
ARCTIC CIRCLE
YUKON RIVER
GULF OF ALASKA
PACIFIC OCEAN
BRISTOL BAY
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
KOTZEBUE
KIANA
VENETIE
BEAVER
DIOMEDE
BREVIG MISSION
NOME
ELIM
GOLOVIN
GAMBELL
SAVOONGA
SHAKTOOLIK
UNALAKLEET
FAIRBANKS
STEBBINS
ST. MICHAEL
EMMONAK
SHELDON POINT
ALAKANUK
KOTLIK
SCAMMON BAY
MOUNTAIN VILLAGE
GRAYLING
(HOLIKACHUK)
SHAGELUK
PILOT STATION
HOOPER BAY
CHEVAK
NEWTOK
TETLIN
KALSKAG
LOWER KALSKAG
AKIACHAK
TOKSOOK BAY
TUNUNAK
MEKORYUK
KASIGLUK
NUNAPITCHUK
TULUKSAK
AKIAK
KWETHLUK
NAPAKIAK
BETHEL
OSCARVILLE
NAPASKIAK
EEK
TUNTUTULIAK
NIGHTMUTE
CHEFORNAK
KIPNUK
KWIGILLINGOK
QUINHAGAK
GOODNEWS BAY
ANCHORAGE
KLUKWAN
JUNEAU
MT EDGECUMBE
BERING SEA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
PACIFIC OCEAN

EDUCATION

BETHEL AGENCY EDUCATORS have led the way in developing bilingual education programs. Presently, the Primary Eskimo Program (PEP) is being used in 13 schools. PEP has been nominated for a national PACEsetter award as being "the most impressive Native American bilingual program studied."



ST LAWRENCE ISLAND VILLAGES of Savoonga and Gambell in the Nome Agency also have bilingual education programs. Native instructors teach in the Siberian Yupik language while non-Native teachers instruct in English as a second language.

EDUCATION

PRIMARY ESKIMO PROGRAM (PEP)

Yupik speaking children in 13 villages in the Bethel Agency are receiving a bilingual education in their BIA day school. Curriculum materials have been developed over the past four years by the University of Alaska and classroom teachers. In the PEP schools about 85% of the instruction in Grades 1, 2 and 3 is conducted in Yupik-Eskimo. The program has been designed to achieve academic, linguistic and affective growth to surpass performance achieved in customary education programs.

The teaching in Yupik is done by non-certified, local village teachers who have been provided with special training to implement the new curriculum. There are now 27 of these "First Language Teachers" in the program. In each of the schools a "Second-Language Teacher" works with the First-Language teacher to provide continuous in-service training.

The Second-Language Teachers also teach a total program of "English as A Second Language" (ESL) in the first three grades. The ESL training for the children ranges from one to two hours a day. In Grade 4, English becomes the main language of instruction, while some courses are maintained in Yupik. The basic Yupik curriculum includes all primary subjects for the first three grades. A complete set of over 200 Yupik-language materials is now available to the teaching staff. Texts are illustrated and printed in color for language arts, math, phonics, social studies, science, health, and physical education. When the program first began, materials were developed by the Eskimo Language Workshop at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. Now they are developed at the Bethel Agency Bilingual Education Center.

On-site workshop training occurs four times yearly. During the 1975-76 school year training is being provided by the Bethel Agency's Bilingual Education Center. In previous years this training was conducted under contract with the University of Alaska and its affiliate, the Kuskokwim Community College in Bethel. There is also four weeks summer school training done each year at the U of A for First and Second Language Teachers. The 27 First Language Teachers now have para-professional status. Following on-the-job training, teaching experience, and university work they will receive college degrees.

A keystone of the program's success has been the acceptance and support by parents and communities. The support has been measured not only by the backing of Parent and Village Councils, but also by a very high level of parental involvement in actual classroom activities. Every school has a parental involvement plan outlining the dates on which individual parents will assist in the classroom, the skills or concepts they will teach, and how these fit into the curriculum.

From its inception, the Primary Eskimo Program had undergone intensive evaluation, internally by those working in the program, and externally by professional evaluators, for the past two years by Southwest Research Associates, Inc. of Albuquerque, New Mexico. In their final evaluation report for 1974-75, the evaluators wrote: "The Primary Eskimo Program ranks overall as the most impressive Native American bilingual program we have studied. Attempts should be made to further disseminate the curriculum, materials, methods, and strategies to other systems which could profit from their use." This program has been nominated for a national PACEsetter award.

HIGHLIGHTS
1975

EDUCATION

FIRST LANGUAGE INSTRUCTORS of Yupik-Eskimo meet with Linguist Irene Reed, a leader in the development of written and spoken Yupik for classroom use. Ms. Reed (left) is on the staff of the University of Alaska's Eskimo Language Workshop.

[illegible] CENTER [illegible] Mike [illegible] development [illegible] St. Lawrence [illegible] school.

HIGHLIGHTS
1975

ESEA SUPPLEMENTARY PROGRAMS

A variety of programs are available in, or related to, BIA schools through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) under the following Titles:

Title I programs operate to meet the special educational needs of educationally deprived and handicapped children through remedial instruction. 50 BIA schools have programs designed to meet these needs.

Title II is utilized for the acquisition of school library resources.

Title III accommodates the development and establishing of exemplary school programs, such as the Akiachak Community Child Development Program.

Title VI-B emphasizes the initiation, expansion and improvement of programs and projects for the education of handicapped children at the pre-school, elementary and secondary school levels in order to provide full educational opportunities to all handicapped children. During 1975, pre-school children in communities with BIA schools were screened for early identification of handicaps.

Title VII is used to develop and operate new or proven bilingual education programs, services, and activities to meet special educational needs of children with limited English speaking ability. Nome and Bethel Agencies have Bilingual Centers and schools with bilingual education programs.

All BIA schools have ESEA Parent Advisory Councils who advise on wishes of parents in regard to project development, operation and evaluation. On-site training of the school staff and parent advisory council is done to increase understanding of Federal programs to benefit children. Video tapes have been produced on the technical aspects of Title programs for presentation during training. The project coordinators also receive annual training to increase their knowledge of new legislation and regulations pertaining to development and implementation of ESEA programs.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION PROGRAM TRANSFERRED TO NORTH SLOPE

Education programs operated by BIA in Barrow, Wainwright and Kaktovik on Barter Island were transferred to the North Slope Borough School District on June 30, 1975. After the Borough was formed in 1972, the Bureau continued to operate and staff these schools giving Borough administrators time to plan for phased readjustments in the school system. In 1973, the voters of North Slope Borough elected their School Board who in turn hired a School Superintendent. The Borough and BIA made plans for the transfer of operation to take place in 1975.

In the interim period BIA would continue to pay operation and staffing costs. Plans were developed to utilize an Interagency Personnel Act agreement the following year. This allowed BIA teachers and education supervisors to be detailed to the Borough and maintain Civil Service status and salary with Federal benefits while teaching for the North Slope Borough School District.

HIGHER EDUCATION GRANTS

The number of Alaska Native students assisted with BIA higher education grants has risen from 61 in 1961 to 1090 for 1975-76. Scholarship grants are available on an actual need basis for qualified Native students who complete high school and wish to continue their education at the college level

University students graduating in 1974 and receiving BIA assistance numbered 70; in 1975 there were 95 students; a projected figure of 135 graduates is expected for 1976. Presently, students are enrolled in 90 colleges and universities throughout the United States. However, a majority attend college in Alaska and the State of Washington.

Southeast Agency (under contract with the Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians of Alaska) staff offers counseling services to prospective students and to those already enrolled. The staff also reviews and determines which students are eligible for grants and the amount of assistance they will receive.

EDUCATION

WRANGELL INSTITUTE CLOSES

After more than 40 years of educational services to Alaska Natives, Wrangell Institute officially closed its doors June 30, 1975. The closure came as a result of villages now having local high schools, and in keeping with the goal expressed by Native parents to have "our children educated as close to home as possible."

For many students the trip to Wrangell, located in Southeast Alaska, meant traveling hundreds of miles and being away from home for nine months of the year. With the availability of local high schools becoming more prevalent each year, the enrollment at the Institute during school year 1974-75 was reduced to 99 students.

When the Institute opened in 1932, sixty-six students from Southeast Alaska arrived to take vocational training. The facility later became an accredited high school, then converted to an elementary program in 1947. In 1962, ninth grade was added, and by 1965 the enrollment had increased to 260 students.

More recently the school program was directed toward helping teenage students with learning disabilities in an ungraded pre-high school setting. Classes were small and students received individualized instruction. With the closing of Wrangell Institute, Mt. Edgecumbe has assumed responsibility for students with special needs.

SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS FOR PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ALASKA

Along with funding and operating its own school system in Alaska, the Bureau of Indian Affairs also administers funds received under the Johnson-O'Malley (JOM) Act. These funds are available only to public schools for supplementary education and only for Native American students.

During 1975, education program proposals were received from school districts, individual schools, tribal associations and Native regional organizations. The proposals were then reviewed by BIA and prime contractor, the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. (AFN), for educational content and legality. Following this, the JOM Review Committee, made up of one Native representative from each of the 12 ANCSA regions, reviewed and recommended proposals for funding, and forwarded them to the Area Director who made the final selections.

For the past three years, AFN has been prime contractor to provide education programs by subcontracting with schools and Native organizations. For school year 1975-76 AFN has 63 subcontracts.

With passage in 1975 of the "Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act," procedures for the coming years will be changed considerably. The funding of JOM education programs will be prorated for distribution on a per capita student basis and local JOM education committees will have the authority to approve or disapprove the programs for their public schools.

EDUCATION

THE JOHNSON-O'MALLEY REVIEW COMMITTEE, composed of one representative from each of the 12 ANCSA regions, meets to review and recommend public school supplementary education proposals for funding.

Since 1973, Native people have determined the best use of JOM funds. Prior to that time, the State Department of Education and BIA made the determinations.

STUDENTS, VILLAGE REPRESENTATIVES, AND TEACHERS from St. Michael Day School stop in Juneau to meet Governor Hammond and Native legislators enroute to Corvallis, Oregon. The students will live with Corvallis families for six weeks and attend public schools as part of an academic cross-cultural enrichment program.

EDUCATION

LIBRARY/MEDIA CENTER

During 1975, the Bethel Library/Media Center processed and circulated an average of 5,000 items per month to the 32 day schools in the Bethel Agency and to villages in Southwestern Alaska. Materials requested are sent chiefly by air mail. Orders are filled and shipped within 48 hours of when request is received.

The Center provides a quality elementary library collection, along with curriculum and professional materials, for use by pupils, teachers, education aides and parents. Each year, catalogues are circulated to the schools allowing the staffs to make recommendations for new materials to keep the library collection current.

BETHEL AGENCY EDUCATION STAFF meet for mid-year conference to exchange ideas and share knowledge and experience. Principal Wilma Moore (second from right) leads group discussion in development of handbook for primary grade activities.

COMMUNITY CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Akiachak Child Development Program is structured to help mothers learn child development, nutrition procedures and education philosophies to benefit pre-school children, ages two to four. The program is carried on in the child's home and in the Community Child Center with one professional on-site instructor.

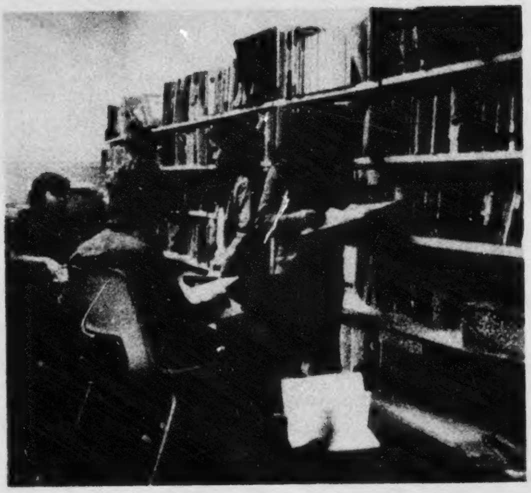
Based on innovativeness, pupil achievement, cost-effectiveness and program administration, the Center was selected in 1974 to receive the Educational PACEsetter Award. From more than 1800 Title III (ESEA) projects it was designated as one of the outstanding Programs in the United States by the National Advisory Council on Supplementary Centers and Services. As such, it is an exemplary program worthy of replication and adoption by other school systems.

Interested educators from other States, Canada and Greenland have visited Akiachak to study the methods utilized. Research and training of staff and parents has been, and continues to be, an ongoing process.

The film "Children of Akiachak", produced by BIA and released in 1975, documents the project. Information on the film and the program can be obtained by writing the Superintendent, Bethel Agency.

EDUCATION

YUGTUN KASSATUN-LLU ELITNAURISTET QUYURTELLRAT George Keene (standing), Parent Council member observes activities of First and Second Language teachers during bilingual workshop at Kasigluk conducted by the Bilingual Education Center, Bethel Agency, which began operations in 1975.



UNALAKLEET STUDENTS enjoy reading library books made available to BIA schools through Title I and II funds of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

BICULTURAL PROGRAMS structured around Native arts and crafts, culture, and folklore are offered in all BIA schools. Community participation is encouraged. Walter Atti visits with a class in Kipnuk and tells stories about the village long ago.

EDUCATION

STUDENT MARY PAUL OF NUNAPITCHUK Day School designed, carved and printed this Christmas card. She and her classmates will use the money earned from the sale of similar prints to buy equipment for a photo-journalism project on local cultural heritage.

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

"In addition to carrying out our program mission as a Federal agency, we must also meet statutory and regulatory requirements. Administration Support Services fulfill these responsibilities."

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

FROM

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

- Direct the position management, classification and wage administration program to insure the proper classification of area positions, subject to the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, and the observance of the prevailing rate principles or other applicable wage fixing procedures for ungraded positions
- Coordinate the Area-wide recruitment and placement program including the development of qualification standards, examining, maintenance of applicant supply files, and promotion activities
- Represent BIA in personnel management transactions with the Civil Service Commission and with officials of Federal, State and private agencies
- Maintain liaison with employee and labor organizations and personnel councils
- Supervise the employee relations program including the orientation of new employees, effective utilization of employees, employee grievances, disciplinary actions, preliminary report of charges of misconduct, and/or other factors contributing to impairment of efficiency of employees
- Conduct the organizational and employee development program including the Supervisory Training Program, Bureau and Inter-agency training opportunities, training in non-Government facilities, and employee self-development
- Process the retirement, performance rating, personnel actions, records maintenance, and personnel reporting phases of the personnel program
- Provide technical assistance in personnel matters to field installations
- Develop and promulgate procedures, instructions, and interpretations of regulations to guide operating officials in the conduct of personnel functions
- Maintain cooperative relationships with the general public and Native and non-Native groups to promote the understanding of Bureau policies and programs
- Provide analysis of total employment and financial commitments of all BIA personnel in Alaska for determination of conflict of interest
- Provide authoritative information and decision on the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

INDIAN PREFERENCE FOR EMPLOYMENT

Qualified Indian, Aleut and Eskimo candidates are given preferential consideration for all initial hiring, promotions, lateral transfers and reassignments as well as any other personnel movement intended to fill vacancies within the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This policy is in accordance with the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 and sustained by a Supreme Court decision in 1974.

In the opinion of the Supreme Court as written by Justice Harry Blackmun. . . .

> ". . .The federal policy of according some hiring preference to Indians in the Indian Service dates at least as far back as 1834. Since that time, Congress repeatedly has enacted various preferences of the general type here at issue. The purpose of these preferences, as variously expressed in the legislative history, has been to give Indians a greater participation in their own self-government; to further the government's trust obligation toward the Indian tribes; and to reduce the negative effect of having non-Indians administer matters that affect Indian tribal life. . ."

Juneau Area has endeavored to carry out the intent of the high court decision by assuring recruitment and promotion of qualified Native people. Approximately 65% of the BIA employees in Alaska are Native Americans.

The administration of programs and services is carried out under the direction of Area Director Clarence Antioquia, a Tlingit Indian. Assistant Area Director for Administration, Joseph E. Kahklen, is also a Tlingit, as are Roy Peratrovich, Superintendent of Anchorage, and Joseph G. Wilson, Native Agency Director of Southeast. Nome Superintendent Gary T. Longley, Sr. is an Eskimo, Bethel Superintendent Peter P. Three Stars is Sioux, and Fairbanks Superintendent Frederick P. Baker is Mandan-Hidatsa. Many other administrative positions at both agency and area levels are filled by Native Americans.

BIA JUNEAU AREA TABLE OF EMPLOYMENT INCLUDING SEX AND MINORITY GROUPINGS
1975

Civil Service General Schedule (GS) Grade Level	Total Employees	Total Female	Total Male	Indian	Aleut	Eskimo	Negro	Oriental	Total Racial Minorities	All Others
15	1		1						1	
14	5		5	1			1		2	3
13	22	1	21	9		1	1		11	11
12	48	2	46	11			1		12	36
11	70	15	55	17	2	3	2		24	46
10	19		19		1			1	2	17
9	240	123	117	18		5	1		24	216
8	2	2				1		1	2	
7	43	26	17	14		11			25	18
6	17	10	7	7		2			9	8
5	90	57	33	31		27			58	32
4	150	119	31	50		92			142	8
3	107	77	30	38	1	65		1	105	2
2	65	47	18	18		47			65	
1	12	10	2	6		6			12	
GS Total	891	489	402	221	4	260	6	3	494	397
WG WS WL*	454	54	400	154	19	229			402	52
Grand Total	1345**	543	802	375	23	489	6	3	896	449

* Federal Wage System and Wage Board employees paid on hourly basis.

** Juneau Area has a ceiling of 750 permanent employees, as assigned by U.S. Office Management and Budget. Others may be career employees in temporary furlough positions, for instance, education staff; or temporary appointments to temporary positions.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

UPWARD MOBILITY PROGRAM

A viable Upward Mobility Program is open to BIA employees who lack training and experience. When employees are hired at a minimum grade level, they are provided the opportunity to progress toward target postions, two to three levels higher. However, progression within the Upward Mobility Program is contingent upon each employee being evaluated and considered to be fully capable of performing the duties of the next higher grade of the position.

To help them achieve this goal, employees gain experience through participation in formal, Civil Service and on-the-job training. Thus, they are not prevented from moving up the ladder. They can progress to higher job levels and a greater degree of responsibility.

RECRUITMENT OF EMPLOYEES

The Bureau is implementing "Special Emphasis" programs of recruitment, to include hiring the handicapped, student aids and the veterans readjustment program. Another recruitment program is called the College Co-op plan, whereby, college students are employed by the Bureau and receive credit for their work experience. The students correlate their curriculum with work experience to achieve career goals.

REDUCTION IN FORCE

As the result of school transfers, the closure of Wrangell Institute, and the contracting of programs to Native organizations, reduction in force (RIF) actions were exercised during 1975. The RIF action is a standard Civil Service Commission procedure which is followed when Federal installations and services are discontinued at a designated site.

In an effort to assist employees whose positions/jobs have been abolished by the RIF, the Bureau Personnel office provides alternative placement when possible. Options for displaced employees include:

1) Placement in another BIA office in Alaska
2) Placement in BIA office outside Alaska
3) Placement in Department of Interior through their Career Placement Assistance Program
4) Inter-Personnel Act assignment. This allows civil service employees to accept positions with private entities, such as Native organizations, other Federal agencies, or State offices for a specific period of time without losing their Federal benefits or civil service status
5) Direct hire by Native organization
6) Severance pay for those who are not placed, provided they meet civil service criteria
7) Early retirement, if eligible

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

FROM

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY

The BIA Office of Equal Employment Opportunity concerns itself with monitoring personnel management as addressed to possible discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin or age and to promote full realization of equal employment opportunity through continuing affirmative action items. In practice this means the EEO Officer will:

- Assist managers and supervisors in the preparation of their Affirmative Action Plans and consolidate it for review and approval by Area Director, CSC, and Bureau Central Office
- Advise supervisors and managers and make recommendations on what actions they may take to support their EEO Program, such assistance to be based on regulatory requirements and/or statistical analysis
- Be responsible for the collection of data on recruitments, selections, promotions, training, discipline, grievances, appeals, and awards actions and for the analysis of this information to factually ascertain patterns of apparent discrimination
- Provide guidance, assistance and program direction to the Federal Women's Program Coordinator, the Alaska Native Coordinator/Spanish Speaking Coordinator and work with them as necessary, in the initiation and operation of these programs
- Conduct EEO orientations for managers, supervisors and employees, preferably on a quarterly basis
- Provide counsel and information to all BIA Juneau Area Office employees on all facets of the EEO Program
- Work and coordinate with other Federal and State government EEO representatives on EEO matters
- Visit and coordinate with local organizations and schools concerning active support and observable application of EEO concepts, principles and policies
- Assist and coordinate with Branch of Personnel on the operation of the Upward Mobility Program
- Advise and coach EEO Counselors on the duties and limitations of their assignment
- Assure that newly appointed EEO Counselors do receive training in the conduct of their assignments
- Submit all reports, one-time or on-going, to higher or lateral echelon levels concerning the Juneau Area Office's EEO Program

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

FROM

SAFETY MANAGEMENT

- Provide a safe and healthful environment in facilities offering BIA services
- Maintain safe and healthful work environments for BIA employees
- Carry out provisions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, the Construction Safety Act of 1969, and Executive Order 11612 for protection and safety of BIA employees and the service population
- Develop and evaluate Safety programs for:
  - the prevention of accidents
  - reduction of injuries and fatalities
  - improvement of health and safety conditions
  - minimizing of property damage
- Conduct Safety training for employees, students and tribal groups
- Coordinate fire prevention and fire protection procedures
- Review building designs for safety features
- Assist in establishing tribal safety programs to reduce loss of lives and property
- Process tort claims and injury compensation cases

JUNEAU AREA

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

FROM

PROPERTY AND SUPPLY

Property Management

Office Services

Procurement

Property Management

- Assist BIA Area Office, Agencies and Native contractors in implementing Federal Property Management Regulations and property management control systems
- Issue Use Permits for personal property on loan to contract programs administered by Native corporations, Native villages and Native councils
- Issue contract leases to Native corporations and Native villages for use of land and buildings needed for Bureau program functions at agency and field locations under the Buy Indian Act
- Utilize excess government Bureau property in support of programs contracted to Native corporations, Native villages, Native councils, and other non-federal agencies
- Provide professional and technical assistance to Alaska Native contractors as part of BIA policy

Offices Services

- Receive and distribute mail to all BIA branch offices, agencies and, schools
- Respond to requisitons for stocked office supplies and expendable equipment from BIA branch offices, agencies and schools
- Receive and transfer official records, files and documents to Federal Records Center
- Maintain teletype communications with all BIA agencies in Alaska, Mt. Edgecumbe Boarding School and Seattle Liaison Office
- Maintain accountability for all official documents such as government travel requests and government bills of lading
- Provide copying and printing services to BIA offices and Native contractors

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

Procurement

- Respond to all requests for supplies and service needs of BIA operated programs and contracted programs in Alaska
- Procure supplies and services through Federal supply sources, open-market sources, small business enterprises, and Indian-owned businesses or organizations under the Buy Indian Act
- Assess open and fair-market competitive prices to guarantee best quality and price available for all activities
- Assure delivery of requested supplies and services by utilizing most advantageous transportation system available
- Facilitate procedures for follow up of non-delivered orders due to loss, damage or theft
- Maintain a small imprest cash fund for purchase of emergency-type supplies and services

JUNEAU AREA

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

FROM

FINANCE MANAGEMENT

- Implement and direct the installation and maintenance of prescribed financial and accounting systems for administering a sound and adequate financial program
- Provide counsel and advice to agency and area offices on financial matters
- Establish and maintain records and accounts for financial control reports
- Perform administrative examinations in BIA offices to insure conformity with legal requirements, established policy, prescribed standards and procedures and appraise them for effectiveness
- In an advisory capacity, develop and recommend accounting and reporting procedures for Native enterprises, associations, and Buy Indian contractors
- Review contracts being negotiated as to fund availability, payment clauses and financial reporting requirements
- Issue letters of credit in conjunction with certain contracts
- Maintain review of established contracts and leases to insure government receives services and supplies agreed upon
- Pre-audit vouchers for payment, including but not limited to GSA non-stores requisitions, purchase orders, GBL's and GTR's
- Process all types of travel vouchers for all employees in Juneau Area

ADMINISTRATION SUPPORT SERVICES

FROM

MANAGEMENT RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

The Office of Management Research and Evaluation (MR & E) established in the Juneau Area Office in 1975, has primary responsibility to function as an internal management and program support unit. The key responsibilities of this office:

- Area-wide budget planning, development and monitoring
- Training and technical assistance in the development and implementation of an area-wide planning system
- Report to the Area Director on the status of Area program objectives
- Develop and maintain a data base for the purpose of program and management planning
- Conduct organizational analysis to determine and ensure proper use of staff and appropriate staffing patterns
- Provide technical assistance and participate in the conduct of program and management evaluation, as well as assist in the development of evaluation design
- Provide technical assistance and training in the preparation of the Program Planning and Evaluation (PPE) documents and the "Band Analysis" process

In brief, PPE is an annual process which provides opportunity for decision-making to occur at the local level in formulating the Juneau Area budget request which is ultimately presented to the U.S. Congress for their consideration and funding. PPE documents include data pertaining to program funding, staffing and outputs, which are intended to be measures of program accomplishments.

In addition, one of the key and critical phases of the PPE process is completion of the "Band Analysis" form. This is a BIA tool that enables Alaska Native people to express their program priorities in the BIA budget and allows for the subsequent distribution of congressionally appropriated funds in accordance with their expressed priorities. This process involves representatives from Alaska Native communities, BIA agency administrators, program officers and staff members of the Office of MR & E working together to analyze and identify program needs and to establish priorities within budget limitations.

BUDGET
AREA SUMMARY

APPROPRIATION	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS":		
JUNEAU AREA OFFICE	15,811,675	15,779,500
ANCHORAGE AGENCY	3,031,439	3,331,600
BETHEL AGENCY	7,873,932	8,426,000
FAIRBANKS AGENCY	5,699,439	5,113,600
NOME AGENCY	5,570,145	6,017,400
MT. EDGECUMBE BOARDING SCHOOL	3,993,418	4,678,200
WRANGELL INSTITUTE	1,214,488	220,900
SOUTHEAST AGENCY	1,446,536	2,385,700
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100	44,641,072	45,952,900
APPROPRIATION 14X2301 - CONSTRUCTION:		
ACTIVITY 1120 - MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS	722,600	722,600
APPROPRIATION 14X2364 - ROAD CONSTRUCTION:		
ACTIVITY 1250 - FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ROADS	1,093,905	1,395,200

APPROPRIATION	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS F.Y. 1975	ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14X8500, "INDIAN MONEYS, PROCEEDS OF LABOR": *		
ACTIVITY 2660, INDIAN MONEYS, PROCEEDS OF LABOR (INCLUDES U.S.M.S. NORTH STAR III)	2,136,694	2,500,000

* FUNDS FOR THIS OPERATION ARE NOT APPROPRIATED THROUGH CONGRESS, BUT ARE OBTAINED THROUGH INCOME FROM THE U.S.M.S. NORTH STAR III.

	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	ALLOTMENT TO-DATE F.Y. 1976
TITLE PROGRAMS: **		
APPROPRIATION 144/53920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:	1,510,456	
APPROPRIATION 1453920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:	1,797,206	
APPROPRIATION 145/63920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:		426,331
APPROPRIATION 1463920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:		2,563,298

** FUNDS FOR THESE OPERATIONS ARE ALLOTTED FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, BUT ARE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND PASSED THROUGH THE BUREAU.

BUDGET

ANCHORAGE AGENCY

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS":		
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:..........................	84,799	88,200
BRANCH OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE:		
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)........ (F.Y. 1976 INCLUDES ANCHORAGE FIELD EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE OFFICE)	558,457	693,100
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE.............. (F.Y. 1976 INCLUDES ANCHORAGE FIELD EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE OFFICE)	210,523	309,500
BRANCH OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS:................	35,410	36,700
BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICES:		
SOCIAL SERVICES............................	258,779	271,200
GENERAL ASSISTANCE.........................	1,036,700	1,036,700
CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE...................	300,000	300,000
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE...................	17,000	17,000
BRANCH OF HOUSING:..........................	141,126	146,000
BRANCH OF CREDIT OPERATIONS:................	41,208	72,100
BRANCH OF REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:..........	143,096	148,800
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (CLEARING):...........	204,341	212,300
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100......	3,031,439	3,331,600

BUDGET

BETHEL AGENCY

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS":		
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:	3,547,531	3,907,900
BRANCH OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE:		
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)	67,619	78,900
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE	76,411	62,500
BRANCH OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS:	57,138	53,100
BRANCH OF LAND OPERATIONS:	104,421	132,800
BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICES:		
SOCIAL SERVICES	117,010	119,800
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	430,700	430,700
CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE	145,000	95,000
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE	4,000	4,000
BRANCH OF HOUSING:	382,898	399,600
BRANCH OF CREDIT OPERATIONS:	-0-	39,600
BRANCH OF REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:	177,994	167,400
BRANCH OF PLANT MANAGEMENT:	2,612,415	2,783,900
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (CLEARING):	150,795	150,800
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100	7,873,932	8,426,000

BUDGET

FAIRBANKS AGENCY

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS":		
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:..........................	1,447,313	1,040,200
BRANCH OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE:		
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)........	405,620	413,500
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE...............	269,012	339,400
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT:...............	51,300	48,100
BRANCH OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS:..................	53,501	53,800
BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICES:		
SOCIAL SERVICES............................	149,141	165,100
GENERAL ASSISTANCE.........................	1,259,400	854,400
CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE...................	125,000	75,000
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE...................	8,000	8,000
BRANCH OF HOUSING:............................	227,617	582,600
BRANCH OF CREDIT OPERATIONS:..................	55,127	84,300
BRANCH OF REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:..........	111,517	112,300
BRANCH OF PLANT MANAGEMENT:..................	1,380,955	1,179,900
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (CLEARING):...........	155,936	157,000
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100.........	5,699,439	5,113,600

BUDGET

NOME AGENCY

APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS"

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:	2,362,135	2,346,800
BRANCH OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE:		
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)	268,396	364,700
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE	172,707	182,000
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT:	78,400	203,600
BRANCH OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS:	44,117	32,100
BRANCH OF LAND OPERATIONS:	113,063	81,300
BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICES:		
SOCIAL SERVICES	90,461	112,400
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	405,400	405,400
CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE	30,000	15,000
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE	4,000	4,000
BRANCH OF HOUSING:	201,341	465,100
BRANCH OF CREDIT OPERATIONS:	-0-	39,600
BRANCH OF REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:	81,499	62,900
BRANCH OF PLANT MANAGEMENT:	1,578,152	1,568,600
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (CLEARING):	140,474	133,900
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100	5,570,145	6,017,400

BUDGET

SOUTHEAST ALASKA AGENCY

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS":		
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:		
EDUCATION	44,133	45,300
HIGHER EDUCATION (SCHOLARSHIPS) (FOR F.Y. 1976 UNDER CONTRACT TO TLINGIT AND HAIDA)	-0-	758,500
BRANCH OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE:		
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)	337,376	353,400
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE	139,166	145,900
TRIBAL GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT:	-0-	25,100
BRANCH OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS:	46,000	54,000
BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICES:		
SOCIAL SERVICES	164,621	178,500
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	326,300	326,300
CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE	100,000	70,000
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE	3,000	3,000
BRANCH OF HOUSING:	63,000	158,900
BRANCH OF CREDIT OPERATIONS:	37,700	38,600
BRANCH OF FORESTRY:	-0-	21,100
BRANCH OF REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:	26,300	30,600
BRANCH OF PLANT MANAGEMENT:	13,840	31,400
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (CLEARING):	145,100	145,100
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100	1,446,536	2,385,700

BUDGET

MT. EDGECUMBE BOARDING SCHOOL

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS":		
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:........................	2,684,385	3,000,000
BRANCH OF PLANT MANAGEMENT:................	1,309,033	1,678,200
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100.............	3,993,418	4,678,200

WRANGELL INSTITUTE

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS":		
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:........................ (WRANGELL INSTITUTE CLOSED IN F.Y. 1976)	932,900	-0-
BRANCH OF PLANT MANAGEMENT:................	281,588	220,900
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100...........	1,214,488	220,900

BUDGET

JUNEAU AREA OFFICE

APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS"

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
BRANCH OF EDUCATION:		
EDUCATION..................................	1,768,532	2,449,500
JOHNSON-O'MALLEY...........................	5,684,000	5,684,000
HIGHER EDUCATION (SCHOLARSHIPS)............ (F.Y. 1976 EXCLUDES SOUTHEAST AGENCY)	2,626,200	1,850,000
BRANCH OF EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE:		
VOCATIONAL TRAINING (INSTITUTIONAL)........ (F.Y. 1976 EXCLUDES ANCHORAGE FIELD EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE OFFICE)	184,804	60,200
DIRECT EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE............... (F.Y. 1976 EXCLUDES ANCHORAGE FIELD EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE OFFICE)	309,355	80,600
COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING:......................	40,000	25,000
BRANCH OF TRIBAL OPERATIONS:		
TRIBAL OPERATIONS..........................	100,723	100,000
ANCHORAGE NATIVE ENROLLMENT OFFICE.........	(572,161)*	375,000
TLINGIT AND HAIDA ENROLLMENT...............	34,256	25,000
YOUTH WORK-LEARN PROGRAM:....................	40,000	-0-
BRANCH OF LAND OPERATIONS:...................	56,345	56,700
NATIVE INVOLVEMENT FOR PPE:.................. (FOR F.Y. 1976 FUNDS WILL BE TAKEN FROM TRIBAL OPERATIONS)	34,100	-0-

*Not an actual allotment-funded from within-Area resources.

BUDGET

JUNEAU AREA OFFICE

APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS"

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
BRANCH OF SOCIAL SERVICES:		
SOCIAL SERVICES	103,002	120,500
GENERAL ASSISTANCE	47,500	47,500
CHILD WELFARE ASSISTANCE	26,000	16,000
MISCELLANEOUS ASSISTANCE	18,000	196,000
LAW ENFORCEMENT (METLAKATLA):	-0-	50,000
BRANCH OF HOUSING:	109,230	130,400
BRANCH OF INDUSTRIAL AND TOURISM DEVELOPMENT:	203,032	135,000
INDIAN BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM GRANTS:	948,772	500,000
BRANCH OF CREDIT OPERATIONS:	149,862	202,900
ROAD MAINTENANCE:	60,000	60,000
NATURAL RESOURCES (METLAKATLA):	45,000	-0-
BRANCH OF FORESTRY:	159,897	158,800
MINERALS AND MINING:	70,000	37,900
WILDLIFE AND PARKS:	-0-	3,800
TRUST SERVICES (GENERAL) - (METLAKATLA):	15,000	5,000
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY SERVICES:	30,000	39,400
BRANCH OF REAL PROPERTY MANAGEMENT:	197,366	217,000
GENERAL TRUSTEE SERVICES:	25,228	27,000
BRANCH OF PLANT MANAGEMENT:		
JUNEAU AREA OFFICE	710,076	554,800
ANCHORAGE SERVICE CENTER	492,287	691,300
BRANCH OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT:	138,632	149,000
BRANCH OF SAFETY MANAGEMENT:	43,622	39,800

BUDGET

JUNEAU AREA OFFICE

APPROPRIATION 14-2100, "OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS" ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	TENTATIVE ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1976
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT (CLEARING):...........		
AREA DIRECTOR AND SECRETARY................	86,686	88,200
ASSISTANT AREA DIRECTOR (ADMINISTRATION); ASSISTANT AREA DIRECTOR (PROGRAMS); AND TWO SECRETARIES.........................	144,306	125,312
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO AREA DIRECTOR.........	-0-	30,925
ATTORNEY...................................	-0-	52,534
WRITER.....................................	40,262	47,629
EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY...............	42,900	34,900
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.....................................	47,738	145,600
(F.Y. 1975 PERTAINED TO ONLY BUDGET)		
BRANCH OF FINANCE..........................	180,325	195,700
BRANCH OF CONTRACTING......................	228,500	391,200
BRANCH OF PROPERTY AND SUPPLY..............	243,616	230,500
BRANCH OF PERSONNEL:		
PERSONNEL..................................	274,975	281,400
BUREAU TRAINING PROGRAMS...................	51,546	67,500
SUBTOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT..	1,340,854	1,691,400
TOTAL APPROPRIATION 14-2100.............	15,811,675	15,779,500
APPROPRIATION 14X2301 - CONSTRUCTION:		
ACTIVITY 1120 - MAJOR ALTERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS..................................	722,600	722,600
APPROPRIATION 14X2364 - ROAD CONSTRUCTION:		
ACTIVITY 1250 - FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY ROADS..	1,093,905	1,395,200

SEATTLE LIAISION OFFICE

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	TOTAL OBLIGATIONS F.Y. 1975	ESTIMATED OBLIGATIONS F.Y. 1976
APPROPRIATION 14X8500, "INDIAN MONEYS, PROCEEDS OF LABOR":		
ACTIVITY 2660, "INDIAN MONEYS, PROCEEDS OF LABOR":		
SEATTLE LIAISON OFFICE:.................... (INCLUDES U.S.M.S. NORTH STAR III)	2,136,694	2,500,000

Note: Funds for this operation are
not appropriated through Congress, but are
obtained through income from the U.S.M.S.
North Star III.

BUDGET

JUNEAU AREA OFFICE (ANCHORAGE)

ACTIVITY/PROGRAM	FINAL ALLOTMENT F.Y. 1975	ALLOTMENT TO-DATE F.Y. 1976
TITLE PROGRAMS:		
APPROPRIATION 144/53920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:		
ACTIVITY 1968 - TITLE VII: BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAM (ESEA)................................	209,052	
ACTIVITY 1971 - TITLE I (ESEA):................	1,174,369	
ACTIVITY 1974 - TITLE VI-B (ESEA):.............	59,316	
ACTIVITY 1988 - TITLE III:.....................	67,719	
APPROPRIATION 1453920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:		
ACTIVITY 1971 - TITLE I (ESEA):................	1,754,206	
ACTIVITY 1972 - TITLE II (ESEA):...............	43,000	
APPROPRIATION 145/63920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:		
ACTIVITY 1968 - TITLE VII:.....................		204,850
ACTIVITY 1972 - TITLE II (ESEA):...............		2,716
ACTIVITY 1974 - TITLE VI-B (ESEA)..............		212,361
ACTIVITY 1988 - TITLE III (ESEA)...............		6,404
APPROPRIATION 1463920, CONSOLIDATED WORKING FUND:		
ACTIVITY 1971 - TITLE I (ESEA):................		2,543,850
ACTIVITY 1972 - TITLE II (ESEA)................		19,448
TOTAL.......................	3,307,662	2,989,629

FUNDS FOR THESE OPERATIONS ARE ALLOTTED FROM THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, BUT ARE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED BY THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION AND PASSED THROUGH THE BUREAU.

4/13/76